

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
FOR IRELAND,
BEING
THE SEVENTH REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
(IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., c. 69;
WITH
APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1879.

[C.—2363.] *Price 2s. 3d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	9
Summary of Weekly Returns of Persons relieved in Unions in Ireland, from the week ended 16th February, 1878, to the week ended 8th February, 1879, both inclusive,	10
Tables showing the maximum, minimum, and average daily numbers receiving Relief in and out of the Workhouse, in each of the last 7 years,	12
Fluctuations in the extent of relief,	12
Number of orphan and deserted children put out to nurse,	13
Return of the number of persons in receipt of Out-door Relief, under the 1st sec. of 10 Vic. c. 81, on the last Saturday of February in each year, from 1857 to 1879,	14
Return of Night Lodgers or Casuals relieved in the Workhouses in the first week of each month of the year,	14
Classification of causes of death in Workhouses, from 26th January, 1878, to 26th January, 1879,	15
Number of persons notified by Boards of Guardians to emigrate, and amount authorized to be expended for that purpose in each of the last 20 years,	16
Tabulated account of admissions to the Workhouse during the year, in comparison with the 19 preceding years,	16
Statement of the average daily number in receipt of Indoor Relief during each of the 27 years ended 29th September, 1878, average number of deaths per week, and rate of mortality,	17
Classified return of the number of Workhouse Inmates on the first Saturday of January in each year from 1851, showing the per-centage of the several classes on the total number of inmates,	18
Statistics relating to the collection and expenditure of the Poor-rate, and the number of persons relieved in the year ended 29th September, 1878, in comparison with similar statistics for the previous year,	18
Statement of the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes, and for Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, in the year ended 25th March, 1878,	19
Statement of the collection and expenditure of the Poor-rate, and of the net annual value of the property rated in each of the 21 years ended 29th September, 1878,	20
Reports from Local Government Board Inspectors on the Workhouse Schools,	21
<i>Medical Charities Act and Vaccination Acts:—</i>	
Number of cases in which Relief has been afforded under the Medical Charities Act, during each of the last 13 years, distinguishing Dispensary Relief from Relief at the Patient's own Home,	22
Table showing the progress of Vaccination at the Dispensaries and Vaccination Stations from 1855 to 1878,	23
Total number of Vaccinations performed at Dispensaries and Vaccination Stations in each year since 1864, distinguishing the cases of children born since 1st January, 1864,	23
Classified Summary of the total number of cases of Vaccination during the year ending 30th September, 1878, in each of the four provinces compared with similar particulars for the previous year,	24
Defaulters under the Vaccination Act,	24
Cow Pock Institution—Supply of Lymph,	25

	Page
Table showing the number of Deaths in Workhouses from Smallpox, and number of cases of Smallpox treated by Dispensary Medical Officers during each of the last 15 years,	25
Summary of Smallpox cases attended by Dispensary Medical Officers in each province during each quarter of the year ended 30th September, 1878,	25
Return of the number of Deaths from Smallpox registered in Ireland during each quarter of the year ended 31st December, 1878,	26
Smallpox Epidemic, 1878,	26
Progressive decrease of Fever during the last 14 years,	30
Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act and Vaccination Acts in each Province, and for all Ireland, in each of the last 12 years,	30
Total Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act and Vaccination Acts, arranged under various heads, for each of the last 2 years,	31
<i>Local Government Act:—</i>	
Provisional Orders,	31
Adoption of provisions of Towns Improvement Act,	33
By-Laws approved,	33
Orders for closing old Burial Grounds against further interments,	33
Licences under the 10th section of the Burial Grounds Act authorizing interments in special individual cases in Burial Grounds which have been ordered to be closed,	33
<i>Public Health Act:—</i>	
Passing of the Public Health Act of 1878, and proceedings thereon,	34
Number of Orders issued fixing areas of charge,	34
List of Loans recommended to the Board of Works since 31st March, 1878,	35
Progress made in the expenditure of Loans for Sanitary Works,	35
Prospects as to future operations,	35
Amount of Sanitary Expenditure in Rural Sanitary Districts,	36
Systematic Removal of Filth from Towns,	36
Proceedings under Artisans' Dwellings Act in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork,	36
<i>Departmental Arrangements:—</i>	
Transfer of the duty of auditing the Expenditure of County Cess to the Local Government Board,	37
Appointment of two additional Auditors, Captain O'Hara and Mr. Arthur McHugh,	37
Resignation of Mr. O'Brien, Inspector,	37
Appointment of Mr. W. A. Power to the vacancy,	37
Changes in Inspectors' Districts,	37
Diagrams, showing the fluctuations from week to week in the number of Workhouse inmates, and in the number of persons receiving Outdoor Relief in the 52 weeks ended the 9th February, 1878, and in the corresponding weeks of each of the 6 previous years,	38

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.—ORDERS AND CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION, UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS.

I. ORDERS.

No.		Page
1.	General Order assessing the amount payable as Results Fees in the Unions which have become contributory for the year ending 31st March, 1877, under the National School Teachers Act, 1875,	39
2.	General Order assessing on the several Unions in Ireland the sum required for the purposes of the Cattle Plague Acts,	42

II. CIRCULARS.

1.	National School Teachers (Ireland) Act:—Circular to Treasurers of Unions, 25 April, 1878,	45
2.	National School Teachers (Ireland) Act:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 25 April, 1878,	45
3.	Payments to National School Teachers:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 30 December, 1878,	46
4.	Preparation of Jurors Lists:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 26 July, 1878,	47
5.	Poor Afflicted Persons Relief Act:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 2 September, 1878,	47
6.	Cattle Diseases Act:—Circular to Treasurers of Unions, 25 September, 1878,	49
7.	Cattle Diseases Act:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 25 September, 1878,	50
8.	Minutes of Guardians' proceedings under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 28 November, 1878,	50

III. REPORTS ON THE SUBJECT OF WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

Report from the Local Government Board to the Lord Lieutenant, 18 February, 1879,		51
Inspectors' Reports enclosed in foregoing,		51
1.	Report from Mr. W. Hamilton, 30 August, 1878,	51
2.	" Dr. MacCabe, 9 September, 1878,	58
3.	" Mr. Bourke, September, 1878,	63
4.	" Mr. R. Hamilton, 21 October, 1878,	73
5.	" Mr. O'Brien, 28 October, 1878,	83
6.	" Mr. Armstrong, 11 November, 1878,	91
7.	" Dr. Roughan, 20 December, 1878,	92
8.	" Dr. Burke, 6 January, 1879,	94
9.	" Dr. Brodie, January, 1879,	95
10.	" Mr. Horsley, 3 February, 1879,	100

APPENDIX B.—CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT AND VACCINATION ACTS.

1.	Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 27 March, 1878,	109
2.	Return of Officers of Dispensary Committees:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 4 April, 1879,	102

No.		Page
3.	Vaccination:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 29 August, 1878,	103
4.	Supply of Vaccine Lymph:—Circulars to Dispensary Medical Officers, 1 November, 1878,	104
5.	Vaccination:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 14 January, 1879,	104
6.	Tickets for Medical Relief:—Circular to Dispensary Committees, 31 August, 1878,	105
7.	Tickets for Medical Relief:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 31 August, 1878,	106

APPENDIX C.

ORDERS, INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULARS, AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

1. GENERAL ORDER regulating the rate of remuneration to be allowed to Medical Officers of the Sanitary Authority for attending and assisting at prosecutions instituted by the Sanitary Authority, 107

II. CIRCULARS.

1. Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878:—Circular to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, 17 September, 1878, 108
2. Public Health Act, 1878:—Circular to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, 4 November, 1878, 110
3. Port Nuisance Districts:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 24 September, 1878, 110
4. Loans from Commissioners of Public Works:—Circular to Boards of Guardians and Governing Bodies of Towns, 9 October, 1878, 111
5. Expenses of Medical Witnesses:—Circular to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, 22 November, 1878, 113
6. Removal of Filth from Towns:—Circular to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, 16 December, 1878, 113

- III. CORRESPONDENCE with the Treasury as to the gratuitous distribution of the Public Health Act, 1878, 116

- IV. STATEMENT of Orders issued under Section 18 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, and Section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining the area of charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such Orders shall be chargeable (in continuation of Statement in Annual Report for 1878, pages 74 to 85), 119

- V. STATEMENT of Loans applied for to the Board of Works for Sanitary purposes, 132

- VI. REPORTS from Executive Officers of Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts, showing the progress made in the Expenditure of Loans for Sanitary Works, recommended under the 43rd Sec. of the Public Health Act, 1874, 123

- VII. ORDERS of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877," making Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Audit of the Accounts of County Treasurers and Secretaries of Grand Juries, the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and of the Accounts of the Collector-General of Rates in the City of Dublin. 143

APPENDIX D.—TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND EXPENDITURE.

No.	Page
1. Return (in pursuance of the 29th sec. of the Act 10 Vic., c. 31) of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor, and of the total numbers relieved in and out of the Workhouse, together with the receipts in each Union in Ireland, for the year ended 29th September, 1878; also showing the expenses under Medical Charities, Registration, Sanitary, Burial Grounds, Superannuation, Cattle Disease, and National School Teachers Acts, and total expenditure during the year,	158
Part 1. Showing the receipts and expenditure during the year,	158
Part 2. Return of the number of persons who received Poor Relief during the year ended 29th September, 1878, together with the expenditure for provisions, necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates during the year, and the average weekly cost per head in Workhouses,	166
2. Classification of persons relieved in the Union Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1878,	174
3. Classification of persons relieved out of the Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1878, including persons relieved in Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums,	175
4. Summary of Returns from Clerks of Unions, showing for each province and for all Ireland the number of persons admitted to the Workhouses during the year ended 29th September, 1878; distinguishing the number admitted in sickness; also, the number of births and deaths in the Workhouses during the year,	176
5. Summary of Returns showing for each province and for all Ireland, the number of Sick Persons who received medical treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals during the year ended 29th September, 1878,	176
6. Statement (in pursuance of sec. 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104), relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(in continuation of Statement in Annual Report for 1878, Appendix D, No. 6),	177
i.—Date up to which Accounts of Unions have been audited,	177
ii.—Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions up to 29th September, 1878, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited,	177
7. Union Officers' Superannuation—Statement of allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1878; showing also the cases in which the allowances had terminated during the year:—(in continuation of Statement in Annual Report for 1878, Appendix D, No. 7),	181

APPENDIX E.—TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

1. Statement of alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 8 of 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 68 (since the completion of Table No. 1, Appendix E, in 8th Annual Report of the Local Government Board),	194
Summary of Dispensary Districts according to Table No. 1, Appendix E, of previous Report, as altered by the foregoing Table, made up to the 25th March, 1879,	195

2. Financial and Relief Returns:—List, in pursuance of section 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic., c. 68), of all Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties): showing the Number of Dispensaries in each, and the Expenses of each Dispensary District, for the year ended 20th September, 1878; with a Return—for the year ended 30th September, 1878—of the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by the Committee of Management, under section 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dangerous Lunatics certified; of Patients attended in Bridewells, &c., 196
Summary of foregoing Table, No. 2, 231
3. General Summary of previous Tables, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Statistical Statement; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and Dispensary Districts formed under section 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. Financial Statement; showing the Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year, from 29th September, 1877, to 29th September, 1878:—and 3. Relief Return; showing the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief have been cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; Number of Patients attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the year ended the 30th September, 1878, 233
4. Vaccination:—Summary of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act; in the year ended 30th September, 1878:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers, 234
5. Number of Cases of Scarlatina, Smallpox, and Fever, reported by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the quarters ended 31st December, 1877, and 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1878, 234

INDEX.

6. INDEX LIST OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with Names of Unions in which they are situate, and References to Pages in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix, 235

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,

BEING

THE SEVENTH REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD (IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., CAP. 69.

TO HIS GRACE JOHN WINSTON DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.
&c., &c., &c.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*Local Government Board,
Dublin, 31st March, 1879.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to your Grace this our Seventh Annual Report under the statute 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872."

1. We submit, in the first place, in continuation of similar returns in previous Annual Reports, a summary of weekly returns of persons relieved in the workhouse and out of the workhouse for fifty-two weeks from the week ended 16th February, 1878, to the week ended 8th February, 1879, both inclusive; and we give, in illustration of these and previous returns, the two indoor and outdoor diagrams,* so as to afford a comparison of the fluctuations which have occurred in each year for the last seven years.

* See diagrams facing page 38.

Summary of Weekly Returns of

SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Persons relieved in Unions in Ireland, from the week

Week ended Saturday.	RELIEF IN THE WORKHOUSES.													Deaths.		
	Able-bodied.			Monthly Children under 16 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Work-houses.	Average Weekly Cost per head for Maintenance (exclusive of clothing).				
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.						
1878.																
Feb. 16, 23.	2,547 2,474	6,028 4,985	7,575 7,459	11,503 11,481	953 921	18,884 18,693	19,837 19,614	6,294 6,253	6,899 7,223	13,193 13,277	61,882 59,864		s. d.	3 14 3 14	828 283	6-8 5-6
Mar. 2, 9.	2,457 2,448	5,022 5,022	7,484 7,500	11,479 11,498	957 945	18,548 18,545	19,506 19,480	6,127 6,133	6,933 6,913	13,212 13,217	61,799 61,656			3 14 3 14	297 251	5-7 4-9
16, 23.	2,350 2,314	4,945 4,911	7,301 7,225	11,337 11,254	1,032 994	18,343 18,319	19,400 19,343	6,186 6,017	6,919 6,818	13,201 13,200	61,159 60,637			3 14 3 14	253 281	4-8 5-5
30, 27.	2,288 2,291	4,900 4,899	7,228 7,228	11,230 11,230	1,118 1,118	18,463 18,463	19,569 19,569	6,097 6,097	6,804 6,804	12,861 12,861	60,804 60,804			3 1 3 1	793 793	
April 6, 13.	2,321 2,183	4,829 4,738	7,050 6,981	11,035 11,026	1,005 1,116	18,466 18,393	19,661 19,493	6,050 6,051	6,786 6,736	12,736 12,671	60,376 60,071			3 1 3 1	767 762	7-1 6-4
20, 27.	2,163 2,090	4,732 4,614	6,833 6,623	11,005 10,974	1,137 1,116	17,509 17,763	19,037 18,869	6,000 6,007	6,598 6,631	12,598 12,639	60,543 60,161			3 0 3 4	793 740	5-5 5-0
May 4, 11.	1,932 1,919	4,346 4,489	6,478 6,401	10,540 10,814	1,050 1,087	17,672 17,571	18,722 18,658	5,707 5,711	6,080 6,181	12,467 12,468	60,466 60,376			3 14 3 0	284 517	5-2 4-8
18, 25.	1,892 1,892	4,390 4,492	6,282 6,382	10,601 10,722	1,140 1,012	17,698 17,681	18,668 18,504	5,903 5,870	6,462 6,504	12,506 12,473	60,346 60,174			2 11 2 11	233 203	4-8 5-4
June 1, 8.	1,892 1,817	4,473 4,458	6,365 6,328	10,600 10,639	1,003 1,095	17,373 17,603	18,379 18,963	5,894 5,897	6,292 6,312	12,421 12,419	60,721 60,419			2 11 2 11	298 252	4-8 5-3
15, 22.	1,817 1,761	4,458 4,267	6,328 6,265	10,637 10,542	903 970	17,684 17,790	19,054 19,039	5,798 5,773	6,091 6,182	12,399 12,311	60,200 60,020			2 11 2 11	270 236	4-7 4-6
29, 26.	1,774 1,774	4,291 4,291	6,065 6,065	10,530 10,530	808 808	16,601 17,503	17,503 17,503	5,743 5,743	6,163 6,163	12,306 12,306	60,327 60,327			2 11 2 11	207 207	
July 6, 13.	1,667 1,767	4,219 4,160	5,886 5,927	10,356 10,192	843 822	16,450 16,397	17,299 17,189	5,697 5,642	6,416 6,394	12,013 11,893	60,568 60,121			2 11 2 11	181 184	4-6 4-5
20, 27.	1,706 1,688	4,037 4,070	5,808 5,759	10,133 10,034	865 890	16,137 16,040	17,008 16,566	5,474 5,424	6,252 6,236	11,739 11,660	60,079 60,269			2 11 2 11	171 167	3-8 3-7
Aug. 3, 10.	1,639 1,673	4,040 3,934	5,680 5,628	9,867 9,741	895 734	16,711 16,461	16,861 16,343	5,362 5,352	6,214 6,167	11,576 11,494	60,748 60,329			2 11 2 11	167 193	3-6 4-4
17, 24.	1,718 1,693	3,960 3,960	5,677 5,660	9,679 9,634	703 703	15,460 15,460	16,368 16,368	5,394 5,377	6,108 6,091	11,432 11,293	60,169 60,169			2 11 2 11	170 170	3-9 3-9
31, 28.	1,716 1,716	3,923 3,923	5,639 5,639	9,593 9,593	743 743	15,612 15,612	16,352 16,352	5,343 5,343	6,190 6,190	11,463 11,463	60,128 60,128			2 11 2 11	168 168	3-8 3-8
Sept. 7, 14.	1,742 1,688	5,943 5,968	6,685 6,656	9,735 9,800	713 693	16,467 16,283	16,159 16,082	5,264 5,219	6,314 6,311	11,578 11,573	60,121 60,121			2 11 2 11	149 147	3-3 3-4
21, 28.	1,752 1,633	5,041 4,984	6,791 6,667	9,844 9,855	663 619	15,443 15,634	16,109 16,563	5,494 5,493	6,290 6,289	11,784 11,684	60,431 60,741			2 11 2 11	179 179	4-0 4-1
Oct. 5, 12.	1,787 1,916	4,085 4,163	5,872 6,049	9,804 10,022	617 673	16,632 16,477	16,240 16,460	5,419 5,485	6,345 6,363	11,767 11,844	60,773 60,773			2 11 3 0	181 159	4-1 3-8
19, 26.	1,943 2,033	4,202 4,261	6,144 6,268	10,074 10,074	536 599	15,908 16,030	16,429 16,679	5,607 5,601	6,433 6,479	11,945 12,110	60,929 60,929			2 11 2 11	163 168	3-7 3-8
Nov. 2, 9.	1,124 2,189	4,360 4,440	5,484 6,624	10,360 10,341	691 691	16,741 16,741	16,848 16,848	5,798 5,798	6,500 6,500	12,318 12,318	60,901 60,901			2 11 2 11	184 184	4-0 4-9
10, 17.	2,316 2,320	4,629 4,701	6,936 7,021	10,339 10,683	678 698	16,847 16,847	17,389 17,389	5,696 5,696	6,734 6,734	12,430 12,430	60,712 60,712			2 11 2 11	169 169	5-6 6-0
24, 30.	2,473 2,473	4,857 4,857	7,300 7,300	10,842 10,842	668 668	17,389 17,389	17,389 17,389	6,235 6,235	6,789 6,789	13,014 13,014	60,346 60,346			2 11 2 11	202 202	5-3 5-9
Dec. 7, 14.	2,546 2,703	4,873 5,007	7,419 7,710	10,867 11,184	719 804	17,362 17,958	16,388 16,793	6,254 6,408	6,804 6,824	13,168 13,303	60,929 60,929			2 11 2 11	298 214	6-0 6-2
21, 28.	2,631 2,667	5,063 5,173	7,696 8,139	11,158 11,343	816 897	18,071 18,069	18,071 18,069	6,408 6,400	6,824 6,823	13,298 13,293	61,814 61,630			2 11 3 0	355 291	7-0 7-6
1879.																
Jan. 4, 11.	2,913 3,051	5,118 5,247	8,031 8,278	11,385 11,501	897 896	18,226 18,019	18,988 18,934	6,370 6,370	6,893 6,944	13,263 13,464	61,704 61,704			3 14 3 14	823 819	6-3 6-1
18, 25.	2,978 3,068	5,277 5,281	8,325 8,318	11,646 11,783	913 940	18,019 18,881	18,939 18,821	6,399 6,333	7,440 7,214	14,289 13,747	62,276 62,240			2 11 2 10	319 316	6-1 6-9
Feb. 1, 8.	2,127 2,042	6,237 6,271	8,364 8,313	11,811 11,862	959 967	18,106 18,143	19,198 19,220	6,876 6,712	7,066 7,007	13,707 13,819	64,087 64,228			2 11 2 11	325 371	7-0 7-0

ended 16th February, 1878, to the week ended 8th February, 1879, both inclusive.

No. of Persons admitted in the foregoing Col. who were admitted to the Workhouse under the 1st and 2nd sec. of 25 & 26 Vic. c. 63.										No. of Persons under treatment in Hospitals not connected with Workhouses, who have been and there by the Guardians, under the 1st of 25 & 26 Vic. c. 63.		No. of Blind and Deaf and Dumb persons maintained at the expense of the Poor Rates under the 14 of 4 & 7 Vic. c. 26.		Out-door Relief.										Total Number of Persons in receipt of Relief.
No. of Patients, under the 2nd sec. of 25 & 26 Vic. c. 63.						No. of Constabulary Patients, under the 1st sec. of 25 & 26 Vic. c. 63.		In Fever Hospital.	In other Hospitals.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Relievable under section 1.		Not relievable under section 1.		Under 25 & 26 Vic. c. 63. and 25 & 26 Vic. c. 25.			Total Number of Persons in receipt of out-door Relief.					
Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.	Total.	Fever Cases.	Other Cases.					No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
23 348	379	727	5	11	16	66	11	77	228	407 10,543	35,356	151	241	392	877	914	1,794	37,441	90,166					
28 345	379	724	1	9	10	41	5	46	224	406 10,001	35,335	149	242	391	880	913	1,793	37,023	90,179					
30 355	385	740	1	10	11	47	11	58	229	408 10,000	35,084	148	246	394	879	914	1,793	37,779	90,157					
33 357	393	750	2	8	10	45	11	56	224	405 10,704	35,703	150	240	390	877	913	1,793	37,794	90,188					
41 350	394	744	4	8	12	51	10	61	239	400 10,707	35,822	142	242	384	877	913	1,793	37,819	90,174					
52 313	385	698	4	5	9	35	18	53	238	412 10,084	35,494	150	237	387	879	915	1,794	37,669	90,025					
60 380	393	773	1	9	10	35	13	48	227	408 10,471	35,114	150	235	385	879	915	1,794	37,189	89,920					
68 341	389	730	2	10	12	64	14	78	227	402 10,378	34,808	133	243	376	875	921	1,796	36,886	87,456					
80 327	398	725	4	11	15	35	18	53	220	404 10,447	34,953	136	244	380	876	920	1,796	36,846	87,390					
76 340	410	750	4	7	11	37	12	49	230	402 10,398	34,970	117	242	359	874	918	1,793	36,714	86,534					
87 331	411	742	6	7	13	41	12	53	228	400 10,381	34,705	124	243	367	877	919	1,794	36,749	86,480					
32 331	383	714	7	7	14	33	14	47	231	404 10,421	34,750	145	237	382	883	921	1,807	36,824	86,954					
40 323	371	694	6	7	13	34	17	51	230	404 10,383	34,605	139	238	377	880	921	1,810	36,673	86,644					
52 344	386	730	4	5	9	37	14	51	231	402 10,400	34,600	130	237	367	881	920	1,800	36,562	86,625					
51 341	394	735	—	5	5	27	11	38	231	402 10,318	34,505	149	239	388	883	927	1,830	37,431	85,857					
51 341	399	740	2	3	5	30	11	41	232	403 10,028	34,134	139	232	371	886	946	1,842	37,226	85,610					
33 337	393	730	3	2	5	33	5	38	232	401 10,487	34,943	134	230	364	890	928	1,828	37,099	85,167					
47 341	389	730	4	3	7	30	11	41	233	404 10,368	34,943	131	227	358	892	927	1,827	37,067	85,159					
41 324	368	692	5	6	11	43	11	54	232	404 10,407	34,684	127	244	371	893	929	1,822	36,901	84,112					
40 320	346	666	5	5	10	25	8	33	232	403 10,407	34,620	138	244	382	896	929	1,824	36,700	84,711					
31 312	346	658	4	11	15	31	5	36	232	407 10,350	34,434	136	243	379	901	931	1,830	36,600	84,375					
47 314	361	675	2	8	10	31	4	35	231	408 10,107	34,158	136	240	376	903	929	1,841	36,260	84,036					
52 314	368	682	6	10	16	33	7	40	231	408 10,310	33,856	134	218	352	904	934	1,830	36,137	81,190					
87 308	363	671	7	7	14	22	4	26	233	403 10,310	33,450	122	228	350	904	940	1,844	36,139	80,590					
45 367	312	679	7	5	12	29	3	32	231	404 10,783	33,088	135	237	372	903	947	1,860	35,503	79,051					
43 300	345	645	6	4	10	30	5	35	234	403 10,442	32,452	119	236	355	905	949	1,814	34,948	78,413					
15 301	331	632	6	6	12	35	4	39	231	400 10,000	31,757	109	237	346	903	952	1,855	33,819	77,387					
43 306	351	657	7	8	15	33	5	38	230	406 10,400	31,125	94	146	240	923	903	1,876	33,191	76,423					
30 310	354	664	8	5	13	23	7	30	225	403 10,600	30,704	91	134	225	924	950	1,874	33,048	76,446					
28 312	319	631	6	7	13	26	6	32	230	412 10,607	30,870	87	171	258	925	950	1,823	32,934	76,408					
26 311	318	629	5	5	10	23	7	30	230	410 10,600	30,226	83	160	243	937	952	1,820	32,511	76,266					
57 312	332	644	4	5	9	26	6	32	230	414 10,600	30,272	79	144	223	938	972	1,870	32,089	77,338					
56 303	334	637	9	6	15	30	9	39	228	414 10,569	30,119	78	160	238	940	968	1,868	32,160	77,381					
43 307	350	657	7	5	12	44	8	52	227	412 10,604	30,018	77	164	241	946	968	1,874	32,025	77,451					
35 311	342	653	11	4	15	48	6	54	226	409 10,600	30,027	79	183	262	948	968	1,870	31,993	76,046					
32 311	343	654	11	4	15	47	7	54	227	406 10,700	30,139	75	183	258	948	968	1,881	32,185	76,491					
32 310	343	653	11	5	16	47	5	52	225	407 10,533	30,163	74	183	257	950	968	1,880	32,200	76,519					
21 311	319	630	5	7	12	39	5	44	213	403 10,354	31,691	84	190	274	971	971	1,896	33,777	80,364					
31 309	344	653	5	5	10	43	5	48	213	407 10,011	31,308	87	240	327	971	984	1,954	33,817	81,528					
43 323	365	688	7	5	12	48	5	53	214	410 10,911	31,969	102	241	343	971	987	1,957	34,487	85,648					
42 310	348	658	7	3	10	50	4	54	230	412 10,440	32,807	99	214	313	977	977	1,989	34,584	84,041					
44 320	380	700	8	3	11	40	4	44	227	414 10,000	32,003	97	232	329	978	978	1,901	32,311	85,279					
45 313	391	704	7	4	11	53	6	59	230	421 10,517	32,548	100	230	330	978	978	1,908	32,794	86,416					
46 324	401	725	7	3	10	53	7	60	230	423 10,161	32,000	100	230	330	978	978	1,908	32,794	86,416					
41 318	364	682	7	8	15	56	7	63	230	421 10,611	32,670	111	212	323	978	978	1,908	32,794	86,416					
28 311	378	689	7	10	17	56	7	63	228	419 10,907	32,663	143	231	374	974	974	1,910	32,902	81,271					
53 335	391	726	8	9	17	59	8	67	232	412 10,310	32,180	115	263	378	971	966	1,906	32,335	81,814					
31 364	333	697	4	7	11	52	9	61	234	417 10,360	32,000	145	238	383	977	967	1,900	32,813	80,123					
38 367	400	767	6	13	19	101	7	108	235	412 10,553	32,110	139	253	392	978	966	1,901	32,444	81,973					
46 373	419	792	6	16	22	145	8	153	238	401 10,710	32,351	147	210	357	971	964	1,904	32,703	80,194					
48 379	437	816	7	7	14	110	11	121	240	410 10,956	32,033	149	270	419	987	987	1,904	31,313	96,177					
42 379	431	810	8	9	17	77	10	87	237	412 10,146	31,628	170	269	439	988	968	1,903	31,300	90,886					

2. The following tables represent in figures the maximum, minimum, and average daily numbers shown in each diagram for the whole series of seven years:—

RELIEF IN WORKHOUSE.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1872-73, .	54,125	8 February, 1873	59,464	31 August, 1872	43,753
1873-74, .	52,954	1 March, 1873	40,924	6 September, 1873	46,373
1874-75, .	52,110	28 February, 1874	42,303	29 August, 1874	47,113
1875-76, .	51,599	27 February, 1875	39,908	28 August, 1875	44,900
1876-77, .	48,459	11 March, 1876	38,789	26 August, 1876	43,235
1877-78, .	51,729	2 February, 1878	40,179	1 September, 1877	44,576
1878-79, .	54,318	8 February, 1879	42,960	24 August, 1878	47,904

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1872-73, .	32,936	15 February, 1873	24,527	5 October, 1872	27,509
1873-74, .	33,710	1 March, 1873	26,733	4 October, 1873	30,176
1874-75, .	32,935	21 March, 1874	28,730	10 October, 1874	30,319
1875-76, .	33,151	29 March, 1875	25,957	18 September, 1875	30,246
1876-77, .	33,976	25 March, 1876	29,076	7 October, 1876	31,600
1877-78, .	37,103	9 February, 1878	30,963	6 October, 1877	33,517
1878-79, .	41,900	8 February, 1879	32,951	14 September, 1878	36,274

3. In our Annual Reports, dated 1876 and 1877, respectively, we noticed a decrease in the average daily number of Workhouse Inmates for two years in succession.

In our Report for 1878, we were called on to report a change in the other direction; the average daily number of Inmates being 1,441 more than in the preceding year, attributable, as we then observed, to the indifferent harvest of 1877, and to the inclemency and wetness of the subsequent season. In the present Report the average daily number of inmates shows an increase of 3,318 over that of the preceding year.

The Out-door Relief lists at the same periods show an average daily number of 36,274, in comparison with 33,547 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,727.

The latest returns show in regard to the Workhouse Inmates a difference of only 2,267 between the present and the past year, at the close of the corresponding week; but, on the other hand, a difference of no less than 4,404 between the numbers on out-door relief in 1878 and 1879, exceeding considerably the difference between the average daily number in the two years respectively.

4. The excess of the number of recipients of relief in the present year strikingly confirms our repeated observations, that under the existing Irish Poor Law fluctuations in the extent of

relief afforded, are mainly due to the character of the seasons, and that this law of fluctuation presents itself systematically, not only as between the different portions of each succeeding year, but likewise between one year and another year, according to its character, as affecting the general health and condition of the population.

If the exceptional severity of the winter had been attended by no increase in the number of Workhouse Inmates, and by no increase in the number of persons receiving out-door relief, the Irish Poor Law would have failed to exhibit that elasticity and adaptation of itself to the circumstances of the country, which has been for twenty-five years its most striking characteristic; while, on the other hand, there is abundant ground for satisfaction, that a year almost unexampled for the length and severity of the winter season, has produced so little strain upon the resources of the Poor Law Unions. It is further satisfactory to reflect that the increased cost of out-door relief, viz., £8,188, although forming a large per-centage, in addition to the previous year's cost, has been expended on the three following classes exclusively, viz :—

Persons permanently disabled from labour by reason of old age, infirmity, or bodily or mental defect.

Widows having two or more legitimate children dependent on them.

Persons disabled from labour by reason of severe sickness or serious accident.

5. The number of orphans and deserted children put out to nurse from the Workhouses in Ireland, under the provisions of the recent Act 39 and 40 Vic., c. 38, extending the legal age from 10 years to 13 years, on the 8th February last was 1,903, an increase of 116 over the number in the preceding year.

6. The next table exhibits the fluctuation for twenty-three years past of the number on out-door relief, under 1st section of 10 Vic., c. 31.

[RETURN.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Out-door Relief under the 1st Section of 10th Vic., cap. 31, on the last Saturday of February in each year from 1857 to 1879 inclusive.

YEAR.	Persons permanently disabled from labour by reason of old age, infirmity, or bodily or mental defect.		Widows having two or more legitimate children dependent on them.		Persons being disabled from labour by reason of severe sickness or serious accident.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1857.	396	541	34	120	181	435	611	1,096
1858.	424	568	79	253	320	823	823	1,642
1859.	448	589	83	197	261	602	777	1,448
1860.	492	726	87	361	464	1,801	1,133	2,993
1861.	1,197	1,517	175	688	961	2,585	2,838	4,713
1862.	1,691	2,180	283	1,035	1,360	3,267	3,334	6,502
1863.	2,650	3,541	414	1,584	1,558	3,524	4,628	9,649
1864.	2,990	3,895	480	1,930	1,806	4,402	3,204	10,316
1865.	3,357	4,338	616	2,353	2,095	5,322	6,058	12,913
1866.	3,545	4,369	626	2,771	1,915	4,670	6,156	11,816
1867.	4,008	6,024	920	3,684	2,821	6,756	8,349	16,466
1868.	5,471	7,026	1,875	4,398	3,803	6,809	9,348	14,323
1869.	5,816	7,472	1,157	4,308	2,632	6,503	9,605	19,003
1870.	6,992	8,918	1,103	5,045	3,045	7,368	11,290	21,326
1871.	7,568	9,746	1,306	5,629	3,582	7,969	12,690	23,544
1872.	9,226	11,231	1,463	6,347	3,914	9,432	14,003	27,010
1873.	10,836	13,402	1,684	7,297	4,295	10,303	16,014	31,422
1874.	11,377	14,042	1,626	7,166	4,801	9,502	17,084	30,649
1875.	11,675	14,115	1,568	6,937	4,147	9,876	17,585	30,928
1876.	11,829	14,478	1,640	7,213	4,186	9,813	17,655	31,486
1877.	12,200	14,881	1,701	7,478	4,251	10,070	18,152	32,420
1878.	13,103	16,050	1,965	8,609	4,531	10,876	19,601	35,535
1879.	13,943	17,478	2,248	9,651	5,800	12,818	21,183	39,947

Thus on the last Saturday of February the total number of persons receiving relief out of the workhouse under the 1st section has increased from 35,535 to 39,947, a difference of 4,412; including an increase of 1,428 in the class of "permanently disabled;" of 1,042 in the class of "widows with two or more legitimate children;" and of 1,942 in the class of "persons disabled by severe sickness or serious accident."

7. We here subjoin a tabular statement showing, from month to month, the number of "night-lodgers," a term corresponding to "casuals" in England, for the past twelve months, in continuation of a similar table in last Report.

RETURN of NIGHT-LODGERS or CASUALS relieved.

Week ended	Number relieved during the week.				Number in Workhouse at close of the week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
2nd March, 1878.	1,316	248	267	1,831	174	43	50	267
6th April, "	1,296	325	347	1,968	199	49	54	302
4th May, "	1,694	415	324	1,833	142	42	39	223
1st June, "	1,816	381	380	1,776	125	62	61	248
6th July, "	783	290	266	1,339	103	38	47	188
2nd August, "	868	333	342	1,543	145	67	71	283
7th September, "	967	335	261	1,563	107	38	82	177
3rd October, "	890	294	249	1,433	118	27	25	167
2nd November, "	1,341	297	245	1,883	184	51	43	278
7th December, "	1,529	282	255	2,076	195	60	43	298
4th January, 1879.	1,480	268	180	1,769	179	80	29	247
1st February, "	1,821	270	202	2,293	267	37	33	337
1st March, "	1,770	333	242	2,545	240	62	54	356

8. As part of the statistics, which are brought up very nearly to the date of this Report, the following table exhibits in the accustomed form:—

CLASSIFICATION of Causes of Death in Workhouses, from 26th January, 1878, to 25th January, 1879.

Causes of Death.	In the four Weeks ended													Previous Year.	
	2nd Feb.	2nd March.	26th April.	10th May.	10th June.	10th July.	10th Aug.	7th Sept.	9th Oct.	2nd Nov.	10th Nov.	10th Dec.	25th Jan.		Total.
Age,	228	221	277	187	221	273	148	125	128	159	203	332	229	2,476	2,338
Apoplexy,	9	9	14	4	8	9	5	5	6	7	8	12	10	102	94
Asthma,	14	14	13	12	9	10	6	2	5	14	17	17	14	120	129
Atrophy,	141	142	126	117	111	86	91	95	63	54	64	68	97	1,263	1,242
Bruise Disease, . .	48	43	48	44	37	24	22	23	33	29	34	44	43	479	417
Cancer,	27	18	19	19	19	19	21	20	14	26	28	25	10	245	137
Childbirth,	2	5	—	2	1	5	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	12	12
Cholera,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption, . . .	90	91	128	64	68	73	65	65	53	48	36	67	70	945	1,050
Coronaries,	12	14	18	12	17	15	14	5	11	9	14	23	21	199	182
Croup,	—	3	5	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	21	24
Diarthrosis,	54	41	42	40	83	29	23	30	31	30	31	45	55	477	467
Dyspepsia,	20	19	12	25	31	29	18	18	24	20	33	31	25	294	283
Dysentery,	8	6	8	7	8	4	3	2	4	4	6	6	3	64	52
Dyspepsia,	6	3	8	1	—	1	9	1	3	1	2	1	2	25	20
Epilepsy,	9	5	10	9	9	10	6	3	9	8	13	14	9	113	77
Fever,	53	54	53	63	49	45	54	39	36	33	34	59	45	645	617
Gangrene,	6	3	1	6	7	4	4	3	1	3	7	1	4	50	41
Heart Disease, . .	43	51	63	30	45	39	39	31	30	30	37	57	57	551	485
Hooching Cough, . .	6	7	11	7	4	9	—	1	4	2	12	12	5	81	34
Inflammation or other diseases of															
Bovine,	17	1	10	2	5	7	8	7	5	5	7	10	9	93	103
Kidneys,	12	12	17	13	18	8	5	5	12	4	11	12	12	142	121
Liver,	12	7	13	12	14	9	8	12	12	5	10	17	7	156	163
Lungs,	245	170	218	151	152	111	71	71	102	88	113	368	333	2,274	1,850
Mucous,	44	17	22	15	8	5	4	1	4	2	—	2	6	130	121
Pneumonia, . . .	50	39	22	39	23	24	28	31	16	19	31	40	47	379	293
Pleurisy,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	14	8
Rheumatism, . .	7	3	10	16	10	4	9	4	5	6	10	6	14	109	93
Scorbutic,	4	8	2	5	2	5	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	39	31
Scorbutic,	14	14	16	16	10	8	11	9	8	3	12	15	10	146	134
Small-Pox, . . .	2	14	8	14	23	21	21	21	20	12	32	26	30	284	12
Uterine,	14	10	10	9	10	7	7	10	11	4	8	14	3	119	118
Other Diseases, .	22	21	20	18	15	23	14	12	12	32	45	41	38	319	294
Total,	1,371	1,082	1,350	930	961	816	605	634	678	632	1,064	1,322	1,313	12,780	—
Previous year, . .	973	1,121	1,082	1,029	877	729	661	613	648	630	809	948	1,076	—	11,190

The total number of deaths in the workhouses in the fifty-two weeks comprised in the table has been 12,780. In the corresponding table in the last Annual Report the total number of deaths was 11,190; so that there has been an increase of 1,590 deaths, as compared with the number last year.

Deaths by fever were 645, as against 617; by lung disease, 2,274, as against 1,850; and deaths by small-pox 254, as against 12 in last year.

9. We now continue the series of recent statistics by repeating with one additional year the table showing the number of persons assisted by Boards of Guardians to emigrate, and the cost incurred for that purpose in each year, that is to say, for now twenty-nine years past ended on the 25th of March. The highest figure in this series was 4,386 in 1852; whereas we find in the year 1878 only 148 persons assisted to emigrate. But in the year ended 25th March, 1879, there has been an increase of 96 in the numbers, and of £212 16s. 8d. in the expenditure over the previous year.

EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic. c. 104, sec. 26, dated 1st August, 1849.

Period.	Amount authorized to be expended by Scaled Consents.	Number of Persons admitted to Emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
Aug. 1849, to 25 Mar. 1851,	£ 11,151 s. 14 d. 11	561	1,244	787	2,592
Year ended 25 March, 1852,	21,010 5 4	790	2,614	952	4,356
" " 1853,	14,517 0 11	482	2,218	1,115	3,825
" " 1854,	12,446 17 6	468	1,202	906	2,601
" " 1855,	24,368 5 2	159	2,847	708	3,714
" " 1856,	8,018 6 9	64	363	408	835
" " 1857,	2,719 15 1	70	303	303	676
" " 1858,	4,177 10 1	58	469	302	829
" " 1859,	2,545 16 6	87	270	180	437
" " 1860,	1,729 19 2	45	178	141	364
" " 1861,	1,465 19 11	44	178	125	347
" " 1862,	526 17 4	12	72	30	122
" " 1863,	2,439 18 3	41	317	139	497
" " 1864,	4,770 4 5	123	501	345	969
" " 1865,	2,516 17 11	93	315	438	846
" " 1866,	3,425 9 11	180	368	670	1,218
" " 1867,	2,025 10 0	66	216	459	741
" " 1868,	1,083 9 6	71	268	485	824
" " 1869,	1,838 13 9	71	295	439	715
" " 1870,	1,959 12 5	49	219	449	717
" " 1871,	2,260 9 11	53	226	422	701
" " 1872,	2,091 8 18	34	223	339	596
" " 1873,	1,564 14 8	44	173	361	581
" " 1874,	2,246 3 3	67	323	474	864
" " 1875,	1,247 15 1	38	192	380	608
" " 1876,	901 0 6	38	97	223	358
" " 1877,	556 17 4	18	71	116	205
" " 1878,	338 4 7	15	49	84	148
" " 1879,	551 1 3	32	53	120	244
Total, . . . £	183,106 7 5	3,607	15,908	12,135	31,723

10. The following is a tabulated account of admissions to the workhouse during the last year, ending 29th September, in comparison with those of the nineteen preceding years:—

Number of Persons who died in the Workhouses during the Year.										
Year ended 29th September.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.					Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.	Total number of Persons who died in the Workhouse during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.	
		Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not Sick.				
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Disease.	Suffering from other Diseases.	Suffering from Accidental Injury.	Total number admitted in Sickness.					
1859,	54,838	9,553	82,600	2,107	44,260	70,534	114,804	2,276	153,796	8,072
1860,	35,290	9,107	30,456	3,025	47,688	55,612	132,990	2,446	179,546	8,677
1861,	36,294	9,368	28,873	2,517	42,803	114,530	104,036	2,435	203,422	10,559
1862,	41,298	11,383	44,836	2,226	58,264	165,433	228,697	2,815	267,937	12,746
1863,	43,181	14,469	44,987	2,481	61,897	178,270	240,127	2,977	288,243	14,456
1864,	49,037	15,737	48,027	2,280	61,464	161,157	212,221	2,889	301,147	12,705
1865,	46,030	18,416	41,493	2,385	62,291	130,095	201,890	2,751	252,170	12,358
1866,	44,887	16,580	35,827	2,303	54,445	134,144	184,587	2,650	232,104	11,061
1867,	44,373	11,762	46,378	2,438	57,513	160,838	211,287	2,654	258,139	13,107
1868,	45,518	11,209	41,834	2,864	56,097	135,288	240,848	2,597	268,483	11,570
1869,	47,776	9,076	47,692	2,441	54,019	181,508	185,577	2,419	280,523	11,247
1870,	46,012	8,183	39,688	2,810	49,749	123,286	138,126	2,262	260,429	10,937
1871,	42,679	8,718	36,212	2,610	49,540	181,692	181,692	2,163	255,510	10,080
1872,	40,091	10,240	33,229	2,246	52,500	187,239	189,748	1,938	232,280	11,846
1873,	40,884	8,226	45,747	2,422	54,404	152,076	200,482	1,982	242,366	12,554
1874,	41,446	8,469	51,363	2,673	59,405	169,508	260,903	1,814	254,195	10,795
1875,	42,882	8,413	37,024	2,888	47,607	121,183	180,149	1,730	228,794	11,470
1876,	40,505	8,576	30,579	2,831	45,531	98,070	143,601	1,618	183,740	10,018
1877,	39,773	6,940	30,060	2,820	42,120	168,326	157,356	1,703	199,831	10,708
1878,	40,711	8,119	48,130	2,781	54,041	131,034	200,033	1,726	245,169	11,828

It will be observed from the above that an increase of 4,921 has taken place in the total number admitted in sickness during the year; an increase of 43,389 in the number admitted who were not sick; an increase of 1,170 in the number suffering from fever and other dangerous contagious diseases, and an increase of 49,271 in the total number relieved.

11. The following is a statement of the result of the Weekly Summaries of In-door Relief, showing the average daily number of recipients of relief for each of the twenty-seven years ended 29th September, 1878:—

Average Daily Number in receipt of Relief during the year, Average Number of Deaths per Week, and Rate of Mortality.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Estimated Population.	Able-bodied.			Destitute Children under 15.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.		All other Classes.			Total No. in Workhouse.	Deaths in Workhouse.			Percentage of Deaths among the Population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Average Number during week.	Actual weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.	
1852.	6,422,997	14,948	57,833	72,781	15,061	3,918	25,568	31,506	4,458	7,618	12,103	163,821	452	5.7	2.65
1853.	6,296,348	10,169	26,151	36,320	17,734	3,096	26,110	33,236	3,901	6,567	10,791	125,541	585	5.0	2.55
1854.	6,189,365	7,114	18,318	25,432	19,891	2,107	18,459	21,026	3,182	5,049	8,831	98,199	391	3.2	1.84
1855.	6,107,829	8,044	14,086	22,134	18,842	2,663	18,434	20,377	2,863	5,094	7,947	71,211	287	3.5	1.50
1856.	6,077,222	3,575	10,698	14,273	23,858	1,318	16,478	17,597	2,460	4,646	7,102	62,235	205	3.3	1.54
1857.	6,041,492	2,897	7,763	10,660	17,992	1,264	15,178	16,440	2,221	4,137	6,368	40,635	178	3.5	0.84
1858.	6,013,162	2,812	7,121	9,933	14,246	1,168	14,835	15,917	2,139	4,915	6,144	43,790	189	3.9	0.75
1859.	6,000,113	1,865	5,829	7,694	11,511	974	13,692	14,776	2,841	4,088	6,319	40,280	154	3.8	0.67
1860.	5,968,859	1,897	6,069	7,966	11,216	994	13,664	14,808	2,778	4,735	7,533	41,371	184	4.5	0.69
1861.	5,794,464	2,207	6,494	8,692	12,807	1,032	14,345	15,377	3,130	5,221	8,350	44,186	202	4.5	0.78
1862.	5,794,674	3,029	6,510	11,349	14,917	1,302	15,133	17,395	3,905	5,651	10,007	53,088	244	4.5	0.93
1863.	5,783,711	3,237	6,289	11,626	16,358	1,575	16,501	18,476	4,040	6,501	11,220	57,910	257	4.4	1.01
1864.	5,723,535	2,849	7,670	10,519	16,118	1,684	16,746	18,690	4,702	6,722	11,428	56,595	241	4.3	0.99
1865.	5,673,558	2,540	6,647	9,187	16,359	1,624	16,282	18,205	4,529	5,686	11,215	55,517	237	4.3	0.86
1866.	5,582,850	2,212	6,472	8,684	14,378	1,377	15,672	17,029	4,413	5,477	10,848	50,281	221	4.4	0.80
1867.	5,557,156	2,307	6,124	8,430	15,200	1,297	16,444	16,741	4,819	6,034	11,773	52,151	258	4.8	0.94
1868.	5,613,283	2,403	6,122	8,525	16,524	1,156	18,568	19,029	5,284	7,694	12,638	53,694	221	4.1	0.97
1869.	5,536,217	2,172	6,856	9,028	12,244	1,080	15,568	16,568	5,383	6,969	12,333	52,217	216	4.1	0.84
1870.	5,486,674	2,051	6,276	7,897	13,657	946	16,344	16,590	5,294	6,638	11,972	49,185	215	4.1	0.89
1871.	5,692,239	1,832	4,591	6,423	12,688	523	15,861	15,984	5,068	6,428	11,495	46,005	191	4.2	0.85
1872.	5,568,166	1,752	4,486	6,238	11,462	1,029	15,567	16,166	5,146	6,506	11,746	46,752	229	5.0	0.82
1873.	5,344,151	1,421	4,927	6,348	11,683	930	15,418	16,374	5,546	6,734	11,984	46,711	277	5.1	0.87
1874.	5,514,846	1,675	4,796	6,471	11,672	883	15,499	16,603	5,484	6,777	12,321	45,981	267	4.4	0.83
1875.	5,507,494	1,773	4,868	6,678	11,167	891	15,721	16,242	5,524	6,821	12,616	45,948	283	4.8	0.87
1876.	5,121,614	1,679	4,136	5,815	10,134	647	15,669	16,343	5,379	6,059	11,376	43,692	264	4.7	0.89
1877.	5,328,906	1,749	5,980	8,748	9,849	706	15,505	16,608	5,328	6,146	11,355	43,598	297	4.7	0.93
1878.	5,351,068	2,071	4,442	6,493	10,546	635	16,076	17,753	5,720	6,513	12,148	47,025	227	4.6	0.88

12. We here continue from last Report a form of table exhibiting for the last twenty-nine years—the whole period, in fact, subsequent to the famine—the per-centage in each successive year of the several classes of workhouse inmates as compared with the whole number—

[CLASSIFIED RETURN.]

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the Number of Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the first Saturday of January; and the per-centage of the several classes on the total Number of Inmates.

First Saturday of January.	Residence not in Hospital.				Number in Hospital.	Total Number in Workhouse.	Percentage on Total Number.				
	Able-bodied.		Children under 16 years of age.	Other classes.			Able-bodied.		Children under 16 years of age not in Hospital.	Other classes not in Hospital.	In Hospital.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
1 Jan., 1881	21,178	42,758	91,589	14,037	28,023	201,504	10.7	24.1	44.4	6.8	14.0
1 " 1882	16,194	37,623	76,503	11,454	26,078	196,518	8.6	22.4	45.9	7.0	15.0
1 " 1883	12,981	30,658	62,611	10,875	21,960	139,744	9.6	23.0	44.7	7.8	15.8
1 " 1884	9,339	21,334	41,792	8,750	22,535	104,004	8.9	20.3	46.0	8.4	21.6
1 " 1885	6,496	16,702	34,304	8,703	20,165	81,393	7.9	19.1	49.2	9.8	23.6
1 " 1886	3,512	9,384	19,177	6,411	18,265	74,217	6.4	18.0	57.7	10.7	26.2
1 " 1887	2,601	8,337	14,646	5,287	16,371	58,763	5.1	16.8	51.9	12.0	26.0
1 " 1888	2,217	6,709	12,131	4,147	16,695	49,368	5.4	16.9	51.7	13.0	26.6
1 " 1889	1,561	4,791	11,207	3,547	15,099	41,769	5.1	15.9	52.9	14.8	26.8
1 " 1890	2,638	7,799	12,705	5,478	15,099	41,918	5.1	15.7	57.1	17.4	24.7
1 " 1891	3,436	9,194	10,222	9,811	16,746	47,342	6.0	16.8	56.8	17.9	23.3
1 " 1892	4,599	9,614	10,759	11,102	17,465	50,168	6.8	16.7	57.0	17.8	21.6
1 " 1893	3,018	8,021	17,179	11,885	18,421	50,628	6.7	16.1	57.9	18.6	20.7
1 " 1894	3,203	8,624	15,681	12,801	19,210	50,496	6.7	14.9	58.7	19.4	20.6
1 " 1895	3,201	6,491	15,484	11,501	17,042	54,433	5.9	12.7	58.3	20.8	20.5
1 " 1896	3,015	7,328	17,791	11,654	17,303	56,030	5.5	13.2	58.7	21.1	20.4
1 " 1897	2,704	7,049	16,966	13,961	16,323	56,943	5.1	12.4	59.0	22.9	22.6
1 " 1898	2,512	7,162	16,944	14,126	16,470	56,974	5.1	12.4	59.8	23.1	22.6
1 " 1870	1,456	6,338	15,008	12,735	16,260	52,647	5.0	11.6	58.1	23.7	21.4
1 " 1871	3,963	8,379	12,524	12,300	15,833	56,013	6.9	11.0	59.6	24.3	20.2
1 " 1872	3,105	5,197	13,411	14,269	15,552	56,788	6.6	10.7	59.5	25.2	21.0
1 " 1873	2,831	5,447	14,369	12,495	15,630	56,826	6.7	10.9	59.8	25.6	21.1
1 " 1874	2,285	5,280	12,161	12,777	16,040	56,538	6.0	10.7	59.7	26.0	22.0
1 " 1875	2,332	5,190	12,167	12,853	17,212	56,805	6.7	10.4	59.6	25.8	22.5
1 " 1876	3,083	4,589	16,974	11,980	16,507	56,114	6.3	9.9	59.7	25.9	23.9
1 " 1877	2,107	4,329	16,213	11,937	16,781	56,702	6.0	9.0	59.0	26.1	26.7
1 " 1878	2,510	4,872	11,176	12,805	16,662	56,925	5.1	9.9	59.6	26.0	26.9
1 " 1879	2,312	5,138	11,263	13,265	16,662	51,761	5.0	9.8	59.6	26.0	26.9

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF YEAR ENDED 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

13. We now proceed to the statistics arising out of the accounts of the Unions for the year ended 29th September, 1878.

We deal in the first place with Poor Relief Expenditure.

Year ended 29th September.	Net Annual Value.	Poor Rate levied.	Poor Relief Expenditure during the Year.						Number relieved.			
			In-Maintenance and Clothing.	Out-door Relief.	Cost of Relief to Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums and Eastern Hospitals.	Salaries and Bursars of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.
1878.	£ 13,607,387	£ 941,535	£ 449,634	£ 110,410	£ 10,039	£ 132,679	£ 143,030	£ 845,026	£ 448,109	£ 75,390	£ 708	£ 524,107
1877.	£ 13,540,515	£ 877,422	£ 405,735	£ 103,327	£ 10,035	£ 150,044	£ 125,008	£ 793,226	£ 409,083	£ 67,337	£ 711	£ 477,131
Increase, Decrease.	£ 66,872	£ 64,113	£ 43,899	£ 6,083	£ 24	£ 18,635	£ 18,022	£ 51,800	£ 49,026	£ 8,053	£ 3	£ 47,000

From the above table it will be seen that there has been an increase of £43,879 in "in-maintenance and clothing," an increase of £8,188 in "out-door relief," an increase of £24 in cost of "deaf, dumb, and blind," an increase of £2,826 in "salaries and bursars of officers," and an increase of £10,365 in "all other expenses," making a total increase of £65,282. The increase in the total number relieved has been 57,069.

TREASURY SUBSIDIES.

14. The following is a statement of the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes, and for Salaries under the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874," for the year ended 25th March, 1878 :—

	Amount allowed for the Year,		
	£	s.	d.
Medical purposes,	70,351	8	0
Educational purposes,	9,172	8	11
Total for Medical and Educational purposes,	79,523	16	11
For Salaries under Public Health Act,	13,550	16	3
Total,	93,074	13	2

The total amount allowed under the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes for the year ended 25th March, 1878, namely, £79,523 16s. 11d., is £677 2s. 2d. more than the amount for the previous year.

The amount for Salaries under Public Health (Ireland) Act, namely, £13,550 16s. 3d., is £202 18s. 1d. more than for the previous year.

EXPENDITURE FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS PAST.

[STATEMENT.]

Hence it will be seen that while the total expenditure of Poor Rates for all purposes, viz.: relief, medical relief, burial grounds, registration of births, deaths, and marriages, Sanitary measures, expenses under Superannuation Acts, payments under Cattle Disease Acts, and under National School Teachers' Act, was, in 1877, £1,030,798, making a poundage of 1s. 6½d. on the valuation, in 1878 the expenditure for those purposes was £1,124,221, thus showing a net increase in the total expenditure of £93,423.

The current Sanitary Expenditure for the year was £48,157, in comparison with £44,870 in the previous year.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

16. Statements having been made in Parliament which were very widely circulated by the public press, condemnatory of the workhouse school system in Ireland, we invited the attention of the Local Government Board Inspectors to the subject, and requested each of them to furnish us with a report showing how far, if at all, these statements were applicable to the Union Workhouses under his charge.

When the series of reports had been completed, we thought it right at once to send copies of them for your Grace's information, and a copy of that communication with the reports themselves *in extenso* will be found in the appendix.*

We invite special attention to these reports, which abound in testimonies favourable to the workhouse schools, and to the general success in life of the pupils brought up in them, both male and female.

MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, AND VACCINATION ACTS.

17. We next submit to your Grace the report of our proceedings under these Acts of Parliament for the year ended 30th September, 1878.

The subjoined table exhibits in the usual form the progress and fluctuations of the medical relief afforded under the Medical Charities Act for each year of the twelve years ended 30th September, 1878, in each province, and for the whole of Ireland.

The cases are distinguished, as usual, into those prescribed for at the Dispensaries, and those attended at the patients' houses, each class of cases occupying a separate column.

* Appendix A. III. p. 51.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of CASES of MENTAL DISEASE afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

Years.	PATIENTS IN ASYLUM.			PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.			PATIENTS IN LUNATICS.			PATIENTS IN DISPENSARIES.			TOTAL FOR INSTANCES.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Total.
Year ended 30th Sept., 1884.	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)
1884-85	152,146	66,202	218,348	146,766	66,461	213,227	137,565	65,378	202,943	72,667	18,621	91,288	269,367	101,226	370,593
" 1885-86	156,899	66,770	223,669	146,266	66,768	213,034	134,726	65,441	200,167	72,747	17,864	90,611	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1886-87	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1887-88	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1888-89	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1889-90	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1890-91	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1891-92	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1892-93	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1893-94	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1894-95	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1895-96	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1896-97	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1897-98	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821
" 1898-99	156,862	66,860	223,722	146,466	66,864	213,330	134,776	65,555	200,331	72,766	17,864	90,620	272,731	101,090	373,821

In Ulster there has been an increase of 6,081 cases at the Dispensaries, but a decrease of 630 of those attended at their own houses.

In Munster there has been an increase of 5,197 cases at the Dispensaries, and of 5,442 of those attended at their own houses.

In Leinster there has been an increase of 8,042 cases at the Dispensaries, and of 2,964 of those attended at their own houses.

In Connaught there has been a decrease of 1,447 cases at the Dispensaries, but an increase of 617 of those attended in their own houses.

The last three columns in the table show an increase of 26,266 cases for all Ireland, including both classes, as compared with previous year, being 17,873 Dispensary cases and 8,393 cases of persons attended at their own houses.

VACCINATION.

18. In the following table are shown the number of cases of vaccination in each year from 1855 to 1878; the compulsory Act having been passed in 1864:—

TABLE.

Year ended Sept. 30th,	Number of Cases of Vaccination.	Year ended Sept. 30th,	Number of Cases of Vaccination.
1855, .	46,711	1867, .	120,741
" " 1856, .	84,131	" " 1868, .	131,426
" " 1857, .	47,855	" " 1869, .	133,672
" " 1858, .	54,984	" " 1870, .	140,220
" " 1859, .	140,411	" " 1871, .	179,889
" " 1860, .	107,305	" " 1872, .	282,484
" " 1861, .	90,365	" " 1873, .	138,873
" " 1862, .	89,863	" " 1874, .	139,587
" " 1863, .	100,510	" " 1875, .	137,340
" " 1864, .	191,810	" " 1876, .	114,487
" " 1865, .	169,142	" " 1877, .	117,679
" " 1866, .	137,124	" " 1878, .	133,045

The next table presents the record of the vaccinations performed at the Dispensaries and Vaccination Stations since 1864, distinguishing the cases of children born since January, 1864, from those of persons born before that time, the former being liable to, the latter exempt from, compulsory vaccination.

TOTALS for Ireland of Number of Cases of Vaccination performed during the Years ended September 30th.

Years.	Cases of Children born since January 1st, 1864.	Other Cases.	Totals.
1865,	97,160	71,982	169,142
1866,	104,730	22,894	137,124
1867,	107,473	18,298	125,741
1868,	113,613	12,013	121,426
1869,	117,612	7,700	125,672
1870,	133,087	5,163	140,220
1871,	130,653	40,836	179,889
1872,	142,602	139,882	282,484
1873,	119,310	19,554	138,873
1874,	110,387	29,250	139,587
1875,	119,675	17,665	137,340
1876,	112,489	1,998	114,487
1877,	115,190	2,489	117,679
1878,	122,149	10,896	133,045

The following table contains a summary of the total number of cases of vaccination during the year ending 30th September, 1878, in each of the four provinces, the cases being classified under the headings, "under one year old when vaccinated," "above one year old," and "other persons."

PROVINCES.	Children Born since 1st January, 1874.		Other Persons.	Total.
	Under one year old when Vaccinated.	Above one year old when Vaccinated.		
Ulster, . . .	33,070	4,774	1,537	39,381
Munster, . . .	25,202	6,281	981	32,464
Leinster, . . .	23,226	7,334	6,932	37,592
Connaught, . . .	12,381	9,681	2,346	24,608
Total Ireland, .	94,079	28,070	10,896	133,045

The following are the totals under each of the above headings for the previous year ended 30th September, 1877:—

95,008	20,182	2,489	117,679
--------	--------	-------	---------

It will be observed that there is an increase in the total number of cases vaccinated and re-vaccinated in all Ireland of 15,366 cases.

DEFAULTERS UNDER THE VACCINATION ACT.

19. There were 140,469 births registered in the year 1876, 139,659 in the year 1877, and 134,370 in the year 1878. The number of children vaccinated yearly in those years, and coming under the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, are returned as 112,489, 115,190, and 122,015 respectively, showing a decrease in the number of births, but an increase in the number of children vaccinated, and, therefore, a more satisfactory compliance with the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

With respect to defaulters under the Compulsory Vaccination Act a return has been prepared showing the numbers of defaulters returned in the whole of Ireland for the half-year, ended the 30th June, 1878.*

The total results arrived at are as follows:—

PROVINCES.	No. of Defaulters returned.	Results of Inquiries by Relieving Officers.			
		No. found vaccinated.	No. not found at addresses, dead, or left district.	No. found still unvaccinated.	Unst.
Leinster, . . .	3,884	2,627	734	523	219
Ulster, . . .	3,584	2,313	809	471	165
Connaught, . . .	3,350	2,714	147	489	150
Munster, . . .	5,671	3,576	600	1,435	605
Total, .	16,489	11,230	2,341	2,918	1,140

* See Circulars of 29th August, 1878, and 14th January, 1879. Appendix B. No. 3 and No. 5, pp. 103 and 104.

Hence appears the successful operation of the compulsory clauses on defaulting parents.

A similar return is in course of preparation for the half-year ended 31st December last.*

COW-POCK INSTITUTION.

20. During the year ending 3rd of March, 1879, 3,772 applications have been received from Medical Officers of Workhouses and Dispensaries, and other public institutions; from military Medical Officers stationed in Ireland, and from private practitioners, for lymph, and 18,577 points, and 2,412 tubes charged with lymph were distributed. In the same period 3,235 vaccinations have been performed at the Cow-pock Institution, Sackville-street, and the branch in York-street, Dublin.

SMALL-POX.

21. The number of deaths in workhouses from small-pox, and the number of cases of the disease treated by Dispensary Medical Officers for each of the last fifteen years are given in the following table:—

DEATHS IN WORKHOUSES FROM SMALL-POX, AND NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL-POX TREATED BY DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of Cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
PERIOD. 52 Weeks ended	Number of Deaths.	PERIOD. 52 Weeks ended	Number of Cases.
11th February, 1865, . . .	145	30th September, 1864, . . .	1,963
10th February, 1866, . . .	59	30th September, 1865, . . .	2,640
9th February, 1867, . . .	9	30th September, 1866, . . .	379
8th February, 1868, . . .	5	30th September, 1867, . . .	165
6th February, 1869, . . .	3	30th September, 1868, . . .	155
5th February, 1870, . . .	1	30th September, 1869, . . .	27
4th February, 1871, . . .	13	30th September, 1870, . . .	51
3rd February, 1872, . . .	462	30th September, 1871, . . .	73
1st February, 1873, . . .	677	30th September, 1872, . . .	10,317
31st January, 1874, . . .	110	30th September, 1873, . . .	936
30th January, 1875, . . .	142	30th September, 1874, . . .	861
30th January, 1876, . . .	41	30th September, 1875, . . .	801
27th January, 1877, . . .	2	30th September, 1876, . . .	29
26th January, 1878, . . .	12	30th September, 1877, . . .	117
25th January, 1879, . . .	254	30th September, 1878, . . .	1,239

The following table shows in each Province where the disease prevailed to the greatest extent, and the quarters of the year when it most prevailed:—

SUMMARY of SMALL-POX cases attended by Dispensary Medical Officers during the year ended 30th September, 1878,—taken from their Quarterly Returns.

PROVINCES.	Quarter, 31st Dec., 1877.	Quarter, 31st Mar., 1878.	Quarter, 30th June, 1878.	Quarter, 30th Sept., 1878.	Total.
Ulster,	3	38	49	13	103
Munster,	1	5	6	1	11
Leinster,	28	155	551	338	1,072
Connaught,	—	—	14	59	73
Total Ireland, . . .	32	196	620	411	1,259

* See Circulars of 29th August, 1876, and 14th January, 1879. Appendix B, No. 2 and No. 5, pp. 103 and 104.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Number of DEATHS from SMALL-POX during the year ended 31st December, 1878, abstracted from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General.*

PROVINCES.	1st Quarter, 31st Mar., 1878.	2nd Quarter, 30th June, 1878.	3rd Quarter, 30th Sept., 1878.	4th Quarter, 31st Dec., 1878.	Total.
Ulster, . . .	20	22	13	1	56
Munster, . . .	5	3	—	3	11
Leinster, . . .	63	242	207	176	688
Connaught, . . .	1	5	29	67	102
Total Ireland, .	88	272	249	247	856

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC, 1878.

22. We pointed out in the Report dated 31st March, 1878, that since the quarter ended December, 1877, small-pox had become prevalent to some extent in Belfast, and to a considerable extent in Dublin, and that it appeared to be spreading in the city generally, according to the latest information then received by the Local Government Board. This anticipation has, unfortunately, proved to be correct, the disease having prevailed amongst all classes of society, proving fatal in a large number of instances, the cases preponderating in the south side of the city.

Small-pox also appeared in many other places, its appearance being in almost all cases attributed to infection brought from Dublin, either by means of infected clothing brought out of a pawn office, discharge from hospital during the convalescent stage, or by persons who travelled down to the country by train or canal after the disease had been contracted.

The outbreak in 1878 has assumed altogether nearly the same proportions as in the years 1864 and 1865, although it has been by no means so severe as in 1872.

As regards the mortality from the disease, 61 deaths were recorded as having occurred in all Ireland during the whole of the year 1877; but in the first quarter of the year 1878, 88 deaths from the disease had been registered—58 of these occurring in the two Dublin Unions, and 17 in Belfast Union; since which time there have been 768 registered deaths, making a total of 856 deaths for the year 1878.

254 deaths have occurred in workhouses in the year ended 25th January, 1879.

A total of 1,669 cases of persons attacked are returned as occurring, according to the returns of the medical officers of dispensary districts throughout Ireland, in the year ended 31st December, 1878, but this, of course, does not include cases treated in private practice, which have been numerous, nor some other cases.

* Since this Report was signed, the Registrar-General has furnished the Board with a return of the number of Deaths from Small-pox registered during the quarter ended 31st March, 1879, in each province, which is as follows:—Leinster, 308; Munster, 1; Ulster, 2; Connaught, 23—Total, Ireland, 334.

The following table shows the Unions where the disease principally appeared, so far as is shown by the Dispensary Returns, and it will be seen that, with the exception of Belfast, in Ulster, and Galway, in Connaught, the disease was mainly confined to the province of Leinster, and to the Unions surrounding the Dublin Unions:—

Name of Union.	Number of Cases.	Name of Union.	Number of Cases.
Athy,	100	Dublin, South,	761
Balrothery,	10	Galway,	133
Boltinglass,	18	Nass,	22
Belfast,	83	Rathblow,	40
Celbridge,	26	Sallins,	19
Dublin, North,	290	Tullamore,	51

The Belfast, Dublin, Galway, Athy, and Tullamore Unions have been the most severely visited, and the disease has continued up to the present time as an epidemic in Dublin. The number of fatal cases in the city has, however, latterly decreased, the more recent cases exhibiting a less virulent character than heretofore. It is to be hoped that the disease may entirely disappear in Dublin, with the approach of warm, dry weather.

The disease subsided altogether in Belfast in the quarter ended in December, and on the 2nd February, 1879, in Galway. It has also ceased in Athy and Tullamore Unions.

With respect to the town of Belfast, there were 48 cases in hospital on the 30th March, 1878, and from that time until the last case was received in October, 107 cases occurred—155 in all.

The limited spread of the disease in Belfast was attributed to the speedy removal, in almost every instance, of those attacked by it to the hospital provided by the Board of Guardians, and to the efforts used by the medical officers in persuading the friends of the patients to have them so removed, as well as to the energetic steps taken for the disinfection of the premises occupied by the persons attacked, and the destruction of infected bedding and clothing.

Of the 155 cases, 124 were discharged from hospital cured, and 31 died. 121 had marks of vaccination, 34 had not; and out of the 34 unvaccinated, 19 died, while of the 121 vaccinated, the disease proved fatal in 12 cases only.

This instance affords additional proof, if it were necessary, that although vaccination may not be a complete and absolute protection against small-pox, it nevertheless modifies the disease to such an extent as to reduce the mortality below that of ordinary diseases, and similar results were exhibited in the case of the outbreak in the town of Galway.

23. As regards the city of Dublin, the disease had disappeared altogether in September, 1877, but it broke out again at the end of October, and gradually assumed increased dimensions up to June, 1878, when, according to the Weekly Returns, it reached the maximum point of 328 cases under treatment, including 203 acute cases. From thence it steadily declined up to the 3rd November, when it had fallen to a total of 75 cases, including 39 acute cases.

Since that date the tendency has been again upwards, the

number of fresh cases fluctuating a good deal from time to time, events in this respect corresponding very much with changes of temperature, and the general state of the weather.

Early in the year the buildings known as the Glasnevin sheds were obtained, and promptly fitted up by the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union, for the treatment of small-pox patients; and, subsequently, when the pressure on the Dublin hospitals had proved too great for their resources, the Board of Guardians of South Dublin Union obtained and fitted up the "Kilmainham" shed buildings (which had formerly been in their occupation) for the purpose, and in these buildings are now, by agreement, accommodated convalescent patients from North Dublin Union, the Glasnevin sheds being given up.

With respect to the outbreak in Galway, the present seems to be the only occasion when there has been any outbreak of small-pox in the town. The infection was conveyed by a convalescent patient coming from Dublin, and the first case was admitted to hospital on the 1st June, having been treated in the early stages of the disease in an unhealthy building called the "Windings," to which the other cases immediately ensuing were confined. Notwithstanding, however, the precautions which were taken to isolate the outbreak, it speedily extended its area, first to the east side, and afterwards to the western side of the town, the existence of many cases having, unfortunately, been concealed from the Sanitary Authorities, to prevent their removal to hospital. This cause, and the illegal practice of holding "wakes," aided materially, it is reported, to the spread of the disease, and the mortality from it which ensued.

After much consideration, the Fever Hospital attached to the Workhouse was handed over by the Board of Guardians for the accommodation of the small-pox patients, the Dispensary building being fitted up as a Fever Hospital, and a Convalescent Hospital was also opened near the seaside, this institution relieving the strain on the accommodation in the small Fever Hospital.

In one instance, where there were found in one small room a man, his wife, and four children located, three of the children being in small-pox, their father would not consent to their being removed to hospital, and a Magistrate's order for their removal was obtained by the Urban Sanitary Authority on the medical officer's certificate.

The father, however, disobeyed, and obstructed the execution of the order, and he was thereupon at once summoned to Petty Sessions and fined (£5), in pursuance of the provisions of the 141st section of the Public Health Act.

A similar course was pursued by the Board of Guardians in another instance, and they also caused a lodging house from whence a person in small-pox had been removed to be closed until the keeper had complied with the provisions of the 144th section of the Act.

There cannot be a doubt that the enforcement of the law in such cases must have a most salutary effect in checking the spread of this loathsome and fatal disease.

A case has recently occurred in the Rathmines and Rathgar Urban Sanitary District in which three persons suffering from small-pox, and one convalescent, were found living with their parents in one small room in Major's-lane, Cullenswood. Endeavours were made without avail to induce the parents to send the children to hospital, but they would not consent, and a Magistrate's order was obtained for their removal. The father of the children would not, however, obey it, but resisted, shut and fastened the door, and the officers had to retire. Application was then made to the Northern Police Court for a summons against the offender, but the presiding Magistrate refused (and the refusal has since been repeated) to grant a summons, on the ground that "there was danger in bringing the offender into a crowded court," and the Law Adviser, to whom the case has been referred, has given his opinion that "there is no reason why the order for removal should not have been enforced. Such order, he pointed out, may be addressed either to a constable or officer of the Sanitary Authority; and such constable or officer is justified in using necessary force, and in procuring necessary assistance for the execution of the order." The man in question will be again summoned hereafter, but in the meantime the disease has spread from his place of abode to the houses of several of his neighbours, and with fatal effect already in one case, six persons having been attacked from this source of infection.

In the Tullamore Union, where the disease appeared in several Dispensary Districts, the first case occurred in August, 1878, and the disease had disappeared in January last.

There were 69 cases in the Union, of which 25 proved fatal; the most stringent and necessary measures having been adopted by the Board of Guardians as Sanitary Authority through their officers for the suppression and extinction of the disease, in the shape of the distribution and free use of disinfectants, the burning of infected clothing and bedding, the removal of patients to hospital, and complete isolation otherwise as far as practicable.

In the Athy Union a panic prevailed on the re-appearance of the disease (which had subsided in the summer months) in October last.

Active steps were taken to meet the emergency; but the accommodation for patients at the disposal of the Board of Guardians being limited, some patients were discharged rather prematurely from hospital, without a sufficient interval for convalescence. The infection may have spread from this cause to some extent, and it was further ascertained that there were a considerable number of persons attacked who had been concealing the fact and had not obtained medical assistance at all.

A disinfecting chamber was provided, and the Government promptly afforded the Guardians the important aid of the barracks for hospital purposes, and which were recommended to be utilized as a convalescent hospital.

The disease has now for some time disappeared from the Union.

The particulars above stated will serve to indicate some of the means by which outbreaks of small-pox may be met, and its

spread be checked, whilst its continuance and prevalence will undoubtedly be encouraged by neglect of any or all of the precautions which ought to be taken with persistence and energy.

DECREASE OF FEVER IN DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

24. The following is a return of the number of cases of fever reported as attended by the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts during each of the fourteen years ended 30th September, 1878, beginning with 26,566 cases of attack in 1865, and ending with 10,945 in 1878:—

Year Ended	Number of Cases.	Decrease Per Year.	Increase.
1865,	26,566		
1866,	22,387	4,279	-
1867,	18,975	3,412	-
1868,	17,400	1,575	-
1869,	16,892	518	-
1870,	15,744	1,138	-
1871,	15,574	170	-
1872,	15,804	-	30
1873,	14,454	1,150	-
1874,	14,424	30	-
1875,	13,280	1,144	-
1876,	11,646	1,634	-
1877,	11,396	250	-
1878,	10,945	451	-

The return exhibits a gradual and remarkable decrease of cases. In the Reports (of the Poor Law Commissioners) for 1866 and 1868 the decrease of fever amongst the poorer classes in Ireland in comparison with a former period was fully commented upon. The decrease has since gone on, and it seems probable that the action of more stringent sanitary laws, which began in 1866, as well as the material improvement which has taken place in the food, clothing, and habitations of the people, has contributed to the result pointed out.

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE.

25. The next table gives the expenditure under the Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts for the last twelve years, ended 29th September, 1878.

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE, Years ended 29th September.

Years.	Ulster. £	Munster. £	Leinster. £	Connaught. £	Total. £
1867,	32,020	35,341	34,885	15,872	118,118
1868,	34,017	35,431	36,401	16,135	121,965
1869,	34,623	35,646	36,624	16,825	123,718
1870,	36,464	37,686	38,130	17,656	129,936
1871,	36,881	38,862	41,151	18,111	135,005
1872,	38,906	41,378	42,480	18,884	141,648
1873,	38,893	40,061	42,081	18,135	139,170
1874,	40,334	39,622	41,953	19,018	140,922
1875,	39,832	40,029	41,743	19,848	141,452
1876,	40,032	39,504	42,828	19,099	141,463
1877,	39,368	39,663	43,342	18,703	141,076
1878,	39,584	42,274	44,030	19,024	144,912

And the following shows in more detail, and under the usual heads, a comparative statement of the expenditure for the two years ended September 29th, 1877 and 1878, respectively:—

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE.

	1877.	1878.
	£	£
1. Medicines and medical appliances,	24,127	24,845
2. Rent of Dispensary buildings,	7,917	6,125
3. Books, forms, stationery, printing, and advertising,	1,037	1,087
4. Salaries of { Medical Officers,	87,330	88,028
{ Apothecaries,	2,744	2,745
5. Fuel, porters, and incidental expenses,	11,233	13,120

EXPENSES UNDER VACCINATION ACTS:

6. Vaccination fees and other expenses:—		
Fees to Medical Officers,	5,808	6,228
Other expenses,	660	733
Total,	£141,076	£144,912

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS.

Provisional Orders, &c.

26. Since the date of our last Report we have issued the following provisional orders:—

A provisional order, dated the 3rd April, 1878, empowering the Town Commissioners of Tralee, as the Urban Sanitary Authority, to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts in respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, with a view to the construction of waterworks for the purpose of supplying the town and certain adjoining places with water. This order has been confirmed by Parliament.

A provisional order, dated 8th May, 1878, confirming, subject to certain modifications, an Improvement Scheme made by the Urban Sanitary Authority of the borough of Cork under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

A provisional order, dated the 17th May, 1878, empowering the Guardians of the poor of the Downpatrick Union to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, with a view to the construction of waterworks for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the town and borough of Downpatrick.

A provisional order, dated the 31st May, 1878, empowering the Corporation of Sligo to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, as authorized by the Sligo Borough Improvement Act, 1869, for the purpose of constructing waterworks for supplying the borough of Sligo with water, amending the said Act in certain particulars, and authorizing the Corporation to borrow £33,000 for the purpose of the said works.

A provisional order, dated the 17th July, 1878, transferring all jurisdiction, power, and authority, with respect to roads, bridges, footpaths, and public works, within the boundaries of the town

of Dundalk, from the Grand Jury of the county of Louth to the Town Commissioners of Dundalk.

A provisional order, dated the 29th November, 1878, transferring all jurisdiction, power, and authority, with respect to roads, bridges, footpaths, and public works, within the borough of Clonmel from the Grand Juries of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford to the Corporation of Clonmel.

A provisional order, dated the 4th December, 1878, separating the town of Cashel from the Rural Sanitary District of Cashel Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 13th January, 1879, separating the town of Holywood from the Belfast Rural Sanitary District, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 11th February, 1879, separating the town of Enniscorthy from the Rural Sanitary District of Enniscorthy Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 11th February, 1879, separating the town of Kells from the Rural Sanitary District of Kells Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 12th February, 1879, separating the town of Youghal from the Rural Sanitary District of Youghal Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 13th February, 1879, separating the town of Templemore from the Rural Sanitary District of Thurles Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 17th February, 1879, separating the town of Wicklow from the Rural Sanitary District of Rathdrum Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 4th March, 1879, empowering the Guardians of the poor of the Armagh Union, for the purpose of executing works for increasing the storage capacity of certain lakes, with a view to compensating mill-owners and other persons affected by the taking of the water required for the purpose of works already executed for supplying the town of Keady with water, to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, with reference to certain lands and premises in addition to those mentioned in the Keady Waterworks Provisional Order, 1876.

A provisional order, dated the 19th March, 1879, empowering the Corporation of the borough of Clonmel, acting as the Burial Board of the borough, to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts; with respect to the purchase and taking of certain lands otherwise than by agreement, for the purpose of providing a new burial-ground for the district.

These orders, with the exception of that issued to the Corporation of Sligo, which has been abandoned, and that to the borough of Cork, under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, which has already been confirmed, are now awaiting confirmation by Parliament.

In the following cases we have received petitions for provisional

orders, but the proceedings, preparatory to the issue of the order, have not yet terminated:—

A petition from the Town Commissioners of Bangor, praying to be separated from the Rural Sanitary District of Newtownards, and constituted an Urban Sanitary District.

A petition from the Town Commissioners of Killarney, praying to be separated from the Rural Sanitary District of Killarney Union, and constituted an Urban Sanitary District.

A petition from the Town Commissioners of Parsonstown, praying to be separated from the Rural Sanitary District of Parsonstown Union, and constituted an Urban Sanitary District.

A petition from the Town Commissioners of Thurles, praying to be separated from the Rural Sanitary District of Thurles Union, and constituted an Urban Sanitary District.

Petitions were also received from the Town Commissioners of Ballina, praying to be separated from the Rural Sanitary District of Ballina Union, and constituted an Urban Sanitary District; and from the Town Commissioners of Banbridge, praying to be separated from the Rural Sanitary District of Banbridge Union; but in both these cases, objections were made by persons affected by the proposal—and a local inquiry having, in each case, been held as required by the 214th section of the Public Health Act, 1878, we felt it right to refuse to make the order sought.

We approved the adoption of the provisions of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, in the town of Arklow, on the 8th July, 1878, and issued the necessary orders and directions dividing the town into two wards, and fixing the number of Commissioners to be elected at fifteen.

Bye-laws for regulating Hackney Carriages, Fares, and Licences have been submitted to and approved by us, by the Town Commissioners of Ballymena, and by the Town Commissioners of Bray; also, relating to Piers, Harbour and Boat Fares, by the Township Commissioners of Dalkey; for regulating Markets, by the Town Commissioners of Wexford; and for cleansing Foot-paths, by the Town Commissioners of Portadown.

Orders have been made and gazetted prohibiting further interments, subject to certain exceptions, in the Capuchin Garden Burial-ground, in the city of Dublin, and in the Burial-ground attached to the Abbey Church, in St. Francis-street, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the town of Galway.

We have also issued Licences under the 10th section of the Burial-grounds Act, and the 168th section of the Public Health Act, 1878, in certain individual cases, authorizing, when the circumstances appeared to warrant it, interments in the following Burial-grounds, which had been ordered to be closed, viz., Cruagh, Whitechurch, Templeogue, and Monkstown, in the county of Dublin; St. Mark, in the city of Dublin; Parsonstown Old Church Yard, in the town of Parsonstown; Killeely, in the county of the city of Limerick, and in the Burial-ground attached to the Abbey Church, Galway.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

27. Our Report upon Public Health is continued from 28th and subsequent paragraphs of the last annual Report, in which details were given of the operations in regard to sewerage and water-supply, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1874.

Since then the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, has passed through Parliament, repealing all previous sanitary Acts, and re-enacting, amending, and consolidating their provisions, so as to consolidate in one statute the entire sanitary law, as it exists in Ireland.

On the 28th August, 1878, we issued a circular to all sanitary authorities, urban and rural, relating to the new Act, and several weeks later, after a correspondence with the Treasury, which will be found in the Appendix,* distributed several thousand copies of the Act gratuitously, for the use of the sanitary authorities and their officers.

28. The extent of the operations relating to sewerage and water-supply is in some degree measured in rural districts by the number of the orders under seal, fixing the area of charge for each such operation, together with the loans borrowed for these purposes through the Public Works Commissioners.

In the year 1875-76 the number of such orders was 79; in 1876-77 it was 89; and in 1877-78 it was 122; that is to say, 290 orders under seal, affecting 5,000 townlands, more or less, in the three years ended 25th March, 1878. These townlands, which occasionally are affected by more than one order, were included in 450 different areas of charge, and the orders were applied for by 132 out of 163 different Boards of Guardians, acting as rural sanitary authorities.

Since 25th March, 1878, the number of additional orders of charge has been 117, issued to 80 different Unions, and included in 144 areas of charge.

On the whole, therefore, 407 orders, fixing areas of charge for sewerage or water-supply, or both, have been issued during the last four years.

These orders have been applied for by 146 different Boards of Guardians out of 163 acting for rural sanitary districts.

The number of rural sanitary districts in which no such orders have been issued is now reduced from 31 to 17, viz., the Unions of Ballinasloe, Ballymena, Borrisokane, Boyle, Castleblaney, Dingle, Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Dunshaughlin, Ennis, Galway, Gort, Kenmare, Killala, Londonderry, Newport, and Oughterard.

The preceding statements relate to rural sanitary districts only, orders fixing areas of charge not being applicable to urban sanitary districts, inasmuch as in such districts all sanitary expenses are chargeable upon funds levied from the whole district.

29. In both urban and rural sanitary districts a considerable part of the expenditure on sewerage and water supply is carried out by means of loans which, on recommendation from the Local

* Appendix C. III., p. 116.

Government Board, are issued to the Sanitary Authority in each case by the Public Works Commissioners for Ireland.

In the year ended 31st March, 1876, loans were so recommended to the extent of £37,584; in the following year to the further amount of £41,085; and in the year ended 31st March, 1878, to the amount of £62,056, making a total of £140,725 in the course of the three years.

The following is a list of loans recommended to the Board of Works since 31st March, 1878:—

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount.	Purpose.	Date of Recommendation.
Ballyvaghan, Rural, .	2,200	Waterworks.	3rd February, 1879.
Belfast, Urban, .	12,000	(12 Electoral Divisions). Artisans' dwellings.	12th March, 1879. 12th Sept., 1878.
Belfast, do., .	3,100	Baths and wash-houses.	21st January, 1879.
Bray, do., .	7,809	Sanitary works.	5th Nov., 1878.
Coleagine, Rural, .	4,000	Waterworks.	8th Nov., 1878.
Dublin, South, do., .	3,570	Terenure water supply.	4th Nov., 1878.
Dungarvan, do., .	500	Villierstown water supply.	12th Dec., 1878.
Ennis (Town), Urban, .	11,000	Waterworks.	6th Nov., 1878.
Enniskillen, Rural, .	300	Lishellaw water supply.	16th October, 1878.
Fermoy, do., .	600	Ballyhooley water supply.	6th Nov., 1878.
Galway, do., .	6,000	New cemetery.	19th Sept., 1878.
Glin, do., .	350	Shanagolden water supply.	24th October, 1878.
Inishowen, do., .	2,200	Cardonagh water supply and Workhouse.	8th Nov., 1878.
Kinsale, do., .	228 and 670	Crosshaven water supply and sewerage.	21st Dec., 1878.
Lismavady, do., .	6,000	Water supply.	6th Dec., 1878.
Londonderry, Urban, .	6,000	Sewerage works.	4th Nov., 1878.
Longhara, Rural, .	4,200	Water supply.	25th October, 1878.
Mitchelstown, do., .	400	Water supply.	6th May, 1878.
Omagh, do., .	1,000	Water supply.	3th February, 1879.
Queenstown, Urban, .	400	Burial-ground.	20th August, 1878.
Rathdown, Rural, .	2,500	Greystones water supply.	20th May, 1878.
Strabane, do., .	7,000	Water works.	21st March, 1879.
Strabane, do., .	500	Raphoe water.	20th Nov., 1878.
Strokestown, do., .	£476 4s. and £140 11s. 8d.	Sewers and waterworks in Strokestown and Elphin.	11th June, 1878.
Trillick, Urban, .	15,000	Water works.	7th Nov., 1878.
Trillick, Rural, .	500	Drainage.	16th October, 1878.
Tulla, do., .	£304 16s. 6d.	Killicken drainage.	11th January, 1879.
Westport, do., .	600	Sewerage works.	20th Nov., 1878.
Wexford, Urban, .	25,000	Waterworks.	13th May, 1878.
	£124,454		

The total amount of the loans included in the above list is £124,454, which, added to the previous sums, constitutes a total of £265,179 for the four years in question.

In the Appendix* will be found a series of Reports from executive sanitary officers regarding the application of these loans, and the progress made in execution of the works at the date of the Report, in continuation of similar Reports in last year's Appendix.

As to the prospect of future operations of a similar nature there

will be found in the Appendix a letter from the Board of Works containing an estimate of the amount of the loans which may probably be required under the Sanitary Acts during the current year, amounting in the total to £189,847.*

This expenditure, which is independent of disbursements from the current rates for the same purposes, relates mainly to the cost of structural works for water-supply and sewerage.

The amount of sanitary expenditure in Rural Sanitary districts amounted in the year ended 29th September, 1878, to £48,157, in comparison with £44,870 in the preceding year.

30. Another important branch of Sanitary expenditure in Urban Districts is, or rather ought to be, the systematic removal from towns of such filth as is not conveyed away by the sewerage.

There is no such system of filth removal as yet adopted by any large town in Ireland; but we continue to place before Irish Sanitary Authorities such experience as we have been able to obtain from England. See Circular in Appendix dated 16th December, 1878.†

ARTISANS AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1875.

31. In paragraphs 35, 36, and 37 of the last annual Report an account is given of the steps which had been taken in Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, up to that time.

The Act is legally applicable to only six places in Ireland—namely, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford.

We have now to report, in continuation of the account given already, that in Belfast the Corporation have been taking steps to acquire the properties included in the unhealthy area, which are dealt with in the scheme proposed, and that the arbitrator's final award as to the compensation to be paid to the parties whose property is to be taken was signed on the 21st instant.

The estimated cost of the scheme is £12,000, but the money has not yet been borrowed.

As regards Dublin, representations were made as to twelve unhealthy areas, with two of which the Corporation are dealing, operations regarding the remaining areas being deferred until it is seen how far success may attend the work which is being carried out; £13,000 of the loan of £20,000 estimated to be required for carrying out the scheme in areas 1 and 2 has been taken up; several of the objectionable premises in area No. 2 have been removed voluntarily, and the operations for the scheme for area No. 1 have passed before the Arbitrator, and the Corporation is now awaiting his award.

In Cork there were seven areas with respect to which representations were made.

A Report having been received on the subject from the Inspector of the District, Dr. MacCabe, we issued a Provisional Order on the 8th of May, 1878, authorizing the Corporation to carry out the scheme, and the order was confirmed by Parliament on the 4th July, 1878.

* Appendix C. V., p. 132.

† Appendix C. II., No. 6, p. 113.

It has been resolved to carry into effect at once the scheme for three of the seven areas, namely, two of the largest and one of the smaller areas, the estimated cost of the scheme for which is £34,870, the total estimated cost for the whole of the seven areas being £51,547. We have under consideration an application now received from the Corporation for recommendation of a loan of £35,000 to carry out the portion of the scheme above referred to.

No application has been made as yet by the Corporation of Londonderry to make use of the powers given by the Act.

As regards Waterford, the Act has not been applied as yet, but the Corporation have erected labourers' dwellings under the provisions of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 44 (the Labouring Classes' Lodging-houses and Dwellings Act).

The Corporation of Limerick have taken no action as yet under the provisions of the Act.

DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

32. A very considerable accession of business of a very laborious character has been entailed on this department by the provisions of the recent Judicature Act for Ireland, which transfers to it, under orders of the Privy Council, the duty of auditing the accounts of the expenditure of county cess, exceeding annually one million sterling.

The Privy Council order on this subject reached us on the 27th June, 1878, and we obtained from the Treasury permission to appoint two auditors, in addition to the seven previously acting.

The two gentlemen selected were Captain O'Hara, of Lenaboy, in the county of Galway, and Mr. Arthur M'Hugh, a first-class clerk in the Local Government Board Office, Dublin.

The orders received from the Privy Council in connexion with the transfer will be found in the Appendix.*

32. On the 8th February last Mr. W. P. O'Brien, Local Government Board Inspector, was promoted to the office of Commissioner on the new Prisons Board, thereby causing a vacancy in the body of Local Government Board Inspectors.

To the vacancy so created Mr. William Addison Power has been appointed, late Private Secretary of the Vice-President.

Dr. McCabe, late Inspector for the Cork district, succeeds Mr. O'Brien in the Dublin district; Dr. Brodie, late Inspector of the Galway district, succeeds Dr. McCabe in the Cork district, and Mr. Power succeeds Dr. Brodie in the charge of the Galway district.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient faithful servants,

JAMES LOWTHER.

A. POWER.

T. H. BURKE.

R. M. BELLEW.

CHARLES CROKER-KING.

* Appendix C. VII., p. 143.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS.

I.—ORDERS.

No. 1.—GENERAL ORDER assessing the amount payable as RESULTS FEES in the UNIONS which have become contributory for the year ending 31st March, 1879, under the NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS ACT, 1875.

To the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the several UNIONS named in the SCHEDULE to this ORDER; to the TREASURER of each of such UNIONS; and to all Persons whom it may concern.

WHEREAS We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, have received from the Commissioners of National Education an estimate for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1879, of the full amount payable as results fees in respect of pupils attending the National schools in each of the unions which have become contributory unions, under an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act to provide for additional Payments to Teachers of National Schools in Ireland":

AND WHEREAS the unions which have become contributory under the said Act are those of which the names are placed in the first column of the schedule hereto:

AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is enacted that the Commissioners of National Education shall require the Local Government Board in every year to provide a sum equal to one-third of such full amount payable as results fees as aforesaid, and that the said Local Government Board shall thereafter provide such sum in the manner by the said Act prescribed; and the Local Government Board have received from the Secretaries of the Commissioners of National Education a requisition to provide, in the year 1878, a sum equal to one-third of such full amount aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS it is by the said Act further enacted—"Upon the receipt of every such estimate, the Local Government Board shall, by an order under their seal, assess upon each contributory union a sum equal to one-third of the full amount payable as results fees in respect of pupils attending the National schools in such contributory union, and shall transmit a copy of such order to the guardians and likewise to the treasurer of such contributory union, stating the amount so assessed on such contributory union":

AND it is further enacted that "forthwith on the receipt of such order by the treasurer of any contributory union he shall, out of the funds then lying in his hands to the credit of the guardians of such union, or if

there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him and placed to the credit of such guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on such contributory union to the Bank of Ireland, to be there placed to the credit of the Commissioners of Education to a separate account, to be entitled 'The Results Fees Account'; and that the guardians of such contributory union shall, in their account with the electoral divisions of such contributory union, debit each electoral division with its proportion of the said amount according to the net annual value for the time being of the property rateable to the rates for the relief of the destitute poor in each such division":

AND WHEREAS it is provided by the said Act that if, in any financial year, the sum provided by the Local Government Board in respect of any contributory union exceeds the amount required for the purposes of the Act in such year in respect of such contributory union, such surplus shall be carried to the credit of the next following financial year, and in such last-mentioned year only such sum shall be raised by assessment on such contributory union as shall be necessary in addition thereto to make up the sum which would in the ordinary course under the said Act be required to be provided by the Local Government Board in respect of such contributory union in such next following year:

AND WHEREAS we have received from the Commissioners of National Education a statement of the surplus of the assessment made by orders under our seal, bearing date respectively the 10th day of April, the 28th day of May, and the 19th day of July, 1877, as set forth in the fourth column of the schedule hereto:

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the said Act, we do hereby assess upon each of the unions named in the first column of the schedule hereto the amount set opposite to its name in the fifth column, such sum being equal to one-third of such full amount payable as results fees as aforesaid by such union, as set forth in the second column of the said schedule, less the amount of surplus of the assessment for the year 1877 as set forth in the fourth column.

SCHEDULE.—CONTRIBUTORY POOR LAW UNIONS.

NAME OF UNION.	Full Amount of Results Fees payable to the Teachers of National Schools situated in Union. (Estimated.)	Amount equal to one-third of the full amount of estimated Results Fees.	Surplus of Assessment for year 1877, made by Orders dated respectively the 10th April, the 28th May, and the 19th July, 1877.	Amount assessed on each Union, being one-third of full amount of estimated Results Fees, less amount of Surplus for year 1877.
1st Column.	2nd Column.	3rd Column.	4th Column.	5th Column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Armagh, . . .	4,200 0 0	1,400 0 0	—	1,400
Ballyvaughan, . . .	307 10 9	102 13 3	42 13 3	60
Belfast, . . .	11,554 4 3	3,851 8 1	351 8 1	3,500
Carlow, . . .	1,828 3 6	609 7 10	109 7 10	500
Castlecomer, . . .	1,193 6 0	397 15 4	97 15 4	300
Cavan, . . .	2,009 15 3	669 18 5	119 18 5	550
Clogheen, . . .	1,467 15 6	489 5 2	39 5 2	450
Clones, . . .	1,531 8 0	510 7 8	10 7 8	500
Cork, . . .	7,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	—	2,500
Donaghmore, . . .	843 18 3	114 12 9	34 12 9	80
Downpatrick, . . .	2,810 4 6	936 14 10	186 14 10	750
Dundalk, . . .	1,635 13 0	545 6 4	45 6 4	500
Dungannon, . . .	1,880 14 6	626 18 2	226 18 2	400
Edenderry, . . .	1,026 9 0	342 3 0	92 3 0	250
Irvinestown, . . .	1,116 11 3	372 3 9	72 3 9	300

SCHEDULE.—CONTRIBUTORY POOR LAW UNIONS—continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Full Amount of Results Fees payable to the Teachers of National Schools situated in Union. (Estimated.)	Amount equal to one-third of the full amount of estimated Results Fees.	Surplus of Assessment for year 1877, made by Orders dated respectively the 10th April, the 29th May, and the 15th July, 1877.	Amount assessed on each Union, being one-third of the full amount of estimated Results Fees less amount of Surplus for year 1877.
1st Column.	2nd Column.	3rd Column.	4th Column.	5th Column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Kells, . . .	1,087 7 0	362 9 0	62 9 0	300
Kilkeel, . . .	889 17 9	296 12 7	46 12 7	250
Larne, . . .	2,281 6 3	760 8 9	110 8 9	650
Limavady, . . .	1,301 9 6	433 16 6	73 16 6	360
Lisburn, . . .	2,529 6 6	843 2 2	93 2 2	750
Middleton, . . .	1,839 0 0	613 0 0	113 0 0	500
Milford, . . .	1,012 8 6	337 9 6	137 9 6	200
Monaghan, . . .	2,352 13 9	784 4 7	34 4 7	750
Navan, . . .	1,229 6 0	409 15 4	9 15 4	400
Newry, . . .	3,600 0 0	1,200 0 0	—	1,200
Omagh, . . .	2,050 6 3	683 8 9	33 8 9	650
Trim, . . .	1,107 0 3	369 0 1	119 0 1	250

Sealed with our Seal, this Sixteenth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

(Signed),

A. POWER,
R. M. BELLEW,
CHARLES CROKER-KING,

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

NOTE.—An order was subsequently issued, dated the 20th May, 1878, assessing Glin Union as follows:—

	1st Column.	2nd Column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Full amount of Results Fees payable to the Teachers of National Schools situated in Union (estimated), . . .	900 0 0	—
Amount equal to one-third of the full amount of estimated Results Fees,	—	300 0 0

NO. 2.—GENERAL ORDER assessing on the several UNIONS in IRELAND the sum required for the purposes of the CATTLE PLAGUE ACTS.

To the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the several UNIONS named in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed; to the TREASURER of each of such UNIONS; and to all Persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-ninth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Contagious Diseases amongst Cattle and other Animals in Ireland," it is among other things enacted that on receipt of the certificate of the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage, to be specified in such certificate, on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of providing a fund for defraying the expenses of carrying the said Act into execution, and for compensating the owners of cattle, the slaughter of which may be compelled by authority, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to assess such sum by an Order under their Seal, upon the several unions, in proportion to the net annual value of the rateable property therein, according to the valuation in force for the time being; and the said Commissioners shall make such Order, and shall transmit to the Board of Guardians and to the Treasurer of each Union a copy thereof, stating the amount so assessed on such union; provided that no such Certificate or Order shall authorize the assessment of more than one halfpenny in the pound on the net annual value of the rateable property as aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS by said Act it is further enacted that forthwith on receipt of such Order, the Treasurer of the Union shall, out of the funds then lying in his hands to the credit of the Guardians, or, if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him, and placed to the credit of the Guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on the union to the Bank of Ireland, to be there placed to a separate account, to be entitled the "Cattle Plague Account;" and the Guardians of the Union shall in their account with the electoral divisions of the union debit each electoral division with its proportion of the said sum, according to the net annual value for the time being of the rateable property situate in each such division:

AND WHEREAS the purposes to which the said moneys might be applied under the authority of the said Act were extended and the said Act was amended by "The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1870:"

AND WHEREAS under the authority and for the purposes of the first recited Act a certain sum of money was raised, but as there was not occasion to expend for the said purposes a part of such sum, the balance was paid over to the Treasurers of the said Unions respectively, as provided by the said Act:

AND WHEREAS the said Acts were amended by "The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Acts Amendment Act, 1874:"

AND WHEREAS by "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," the powers of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland became vested in the Local Government Board for Ireland:

AND WHEREAS Wo, the Local Government Board for Ireland, on receipt of Certificates of the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in

the years 1874 and 1876, and on receipt of a Certificate of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in the year 1877, did, by Orders under our Seal, bearing date respectively the 5th day of August, 1874, the 16th day of May, 1876, and the 12th day of October, 1877, assess upon the several unions in Ireland further sums for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying the said recited Acts into execution, and for the other purposes in the said Acts mentioned, and thereby authorized:

AND WHEREAS a Certificate under the hand of the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, bearing date the 16th day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, has been received by us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in which it is certified that a sum of Fourteen Thousand One Hundred and Four Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Three Farthings sterling, being equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying the said recited Acts into execution, and for the other purposes in the said Acts mentioned:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts, we do hereby assess the said sum of Fourteen Thousand One Hundred and Four Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Three Farthings upon the several unions in Ireland, in proportion to the net annual value of the property in each union rateable to the relief of the poor, according to the valuation thereof now in force as follows; that is to say, we assess upon each union the amount set opposite to its name in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

Union.	Amount assessed.	Union.	Amount assessed.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Abbeyleix,	70 5 3	Castletown,	14 13 11
Antrim,	128 14 3	Cavan,	117 11 8
Ardee,	96 1 1½	Celbridge,	119 13 8
Armagh,	212 16 4½	Claremorris,	43 19 0½
Athlone,	99 2 5½	Clifden,	18 12 3½
Athy,	114 8 5½	Clonkeen,	66 14 0
Baileborough,	41 15 2½	Clogher,	58 13 4½
Ballina,	51 1 4½	Clonkilly,	58 2 1
Ballinasloe,	81 15 6½	Clones,	59 13 10½
Ballinrobe,	62 12 4½	Cloumel,	73 12 8½
Ballycastle,	46 4 1½	Colemine,	104 0 10½
Ballymahon,	64 9 11	Cookstown,	66 6 0
Ballymena,	131 10 7½	Costhill,	75 11 6½
Ballymoney,	85 19 1½	Cork,	854 2 10½
Ballyshannon,	52 14 0½	Corrofin,	21 5 8½
Ballyvaughan,	20 6 2	Croom,	66 14 9
Balrothery,	90 3 5	Delvin,	55 7 11½
Ballinglass,	76 18 0½	Dingle,	23 15 9½
Banbridge,	166 18 6	Donaghmore,	42 13 6
Bandon,	70 13 3½	Donegal,	35 15 4½
Bantry,	23 12 0½	Downpatrick,	184 6 11½
Bawnboy,	41 9 6½	Drogheda,	130 0 1
Belfast,	647 3 1½	Dromore, West,	38 8 1
Belmullet,	11 8 1½	Dublin, North,	367 14 6½
Borrisokane,	48 6 7½	Dublin, South,	647 8 8½
Boyle,	76 15 4	Dundalk,	110 2 10
Cahirciveen,	23 14 1½	Dunfanaghy,	13 0 3
Callan,	76 0 3	Dungannon,	97 13 10
Carlow,	156 15 5	Dungarvan,	56 1 3
Carrickmacross,	52 6 9	Dunmanway,	24 11 7½
Carrick-on-Shannon,	50 4 6½	Dunshanghlin,	110 1 8½
Carrick-on-Suir,	82 14 6	Edenderry,	99 11 5½
Cashel,	112 4 4½		
Castlebar,	48 9 0½		
Castleblayney,	78 11 4½		

SCHEDULE—continued.

Union.	Amount assessed.	Union.	Amount assessed.
£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Ennis,	77 3 8	Mohill,	41 5 8
Enniscorthy,	114 19 2	Monaghan,	98 8 2½
Enniskillen,	110 3 11½	Mount Bellew,	42 2 9½
Ennistymon,	38 8 8	Mountmelick,	106 10 3½
Fermoy,	107 14 0½	Mullingar,	164 6 10½
Galway,	68 18 6½	Naas,	158 19 11½
Gleensmaddy,	33 3 11½	Navan,	102 1 4½
Glenties,	20 19 3½	Newagh,	97 17 1½
Glin,	29 13 6½	Newcastle,	64 9 0½
Gorey,	83 9 7½	Newport,	13 13 1½
Gort,	46 1 3	New Ross,	108 15 6½
Gortin,	20 8 6½	Newry,	172 1 3½
Granard,	89 0 10½	Newtownards,	143 13 9½
Inishowen,	40 15 1	Oldcastle,	65 1 3½
Irristown,	50 16 5½	Omagh,	98 7 9
Kanturk,	80 8 5½	Oughterard,	15 13 5½
Kells,	99 10 8	Parsonstown,	106 16 7½
Kenmare,	20 1 5½	Portlanna,	37 0 1
Kilkeel,	43 17 1½	Rathdown,	261 17 4½
Kilkeenny,	104 8 2½	Rathfriland,	136 5 6½
Killadysert,	26 9 8½	Rathkeale,	58 12 7½
Killala,	21 11 1½	Roscommon,	67 4 4
Killarney,	78 19 3½	Roscrea,	74 11 3
Kilmaethomas,	85 17 7½	Scariff,	26 16 10½
Kilmallock,	142 11 7	Shillelagh,	52 8 11
Kilrush,	54 12 7½	Skibbereen,	47 18 8½
Kinsale,	61 14 1½	Skull,	15 16 11
Larne,	99 4 11½	Silgo,	101 18 10
Letterkenny,	32 6 10½	Strabane,	103 8 3½
Limavady,	71 13 11½	Straumlar,	31 7 11
Limerick,	202 18 11	Strokestown,	52 19 1½
Lisburn,	178 8 9	Swineford,	42 9 9½
Lismore,	51 19 3½	Thomastown,	69 0 0½
Lisnakea,	69 7 6½	Thurles,	93 15 4
Listowel,	54 8 8½	Tipperary,	147 18 9½
Londonderry,	160 0 3	Tobacerry,	42 7 2½
Longford,	62 11 8	Trillick,	89 12 4
Loughrea,	79 7 9½	Trim,	113 11 9½
Lurgan,	147 10 1½	Tuam,	80 2 7½
Maercom,	66 3 3	Tulla,	34 2 6
Magherafelt,	95 18 2½	Tullamore,	86 12 9½
Mallow,	110 15 0½	Ullingford,	47 7 8½
Manorhamilton,	45 5 7	Waterford,	157 4 0½
Millettton,	98 5 2½	Westport,	32 8 7½
Milford,	31 1 4½	Wexford,	112 2 1
Millicott,	28 16 1½	Youghal,	63 1 3½
Mitcheltown,	51 3 7½		

Sealed with our Seal, this Twenty-third day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

(Signed)

A. POWER, Vice-President.

J. T. BALL, C.

We, the Lords Justices, General Governors of Ireland, do approve this Order.

By command of the Lords Justices,

T. H. BURKE.

II. CIRCULARS.

NO. 1.—NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
25th April, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, as Treasurer of the Union, a Copy of an Order under their Seal, which has been issued in pursuance of the provisions of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875," assessing the sum payable by each contributory Union, the sum so assessed upon Union being £

The Board desire at the same time to draw your attention to the 9th Sec. of the Act, a copy of which is annexed, by which you will see that it is your duty forthwith, on receipt of the Order out of the funds lying in your hands to the credit of the Guardians, or if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by you, and placed to the credit of the Guardians, to pay over the amount assessed on the Union to the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Commissioners of National Education.

By Order of the Board,

B. BANES, Secretary.

To the Treasurer of the

Union,

Copy of Sec. 9 of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875."
(38 & 39 Vic., c. 96.)

"Forthwith on the receipt of such order by the treasurer of any contributory union he shall, out of the funds then lying in his hands to the credit of the Guardians of such union, or if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him and placed to the credit of such guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on such contributory union to the Bank of Ireland, to be there placed to the credit of the Commissioners of Education to a separate account, to be entitled "The Results Fees Account;" and the guardians of such contributory union shall in their account with the electoral divisions of such contributory union debit each electoral division with its proportion of the said amount according to the net annual value for the time being of the property rateable to the rates for the relief of the destitute poor in each such division."

NO. 2.—NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
25th April, 1878.

SIR,

With reference to the Resolution of the Board of Guardians of Union, passed in accordance with the 5th Sec. of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875," to become a contributory Union under the provisions of that Act, the Local Government Board for Ireland now transmit to you to be laid before the Board of Guardians a Copy of an Order under their Seal, which has been issued in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Sec. assessing the sum payable by each contributory Union, the sum so assessed upon Union, for the year ending 31st March next, after giving credit for the surplus of the assessment for the year 1877, being £

* The names of the unions and the sum assessed upon each will be found in the Schedule to the Order—p. 40.

A Copy of the Order and a Copy of the 9th Sec. of the Act, which prescribes the mode in which the amount assessed is to be paid, have been forwarded to the Treasurer of the Union.

By Order of the Board,
B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk, Union.

NO. 3.—PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
30th December, 1878.

SIR,

In pursuance of the 4th Section of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875," the Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of Union, the Notice which they are required by that Section to transmit, on or before the 1st day of January, to the Guardians of every Union which shall not at such time be a contributory Union within the meaning of the Act.

The Notice now transmitted, as in the case of the Notice which was transmitted on the 29th December last, requires the Guardians, within Forty days from the receipt thereof, to inform the Local Government Board whether for the purpose of increasing the remuneration of the Teachers of National Schools within the Union, they are willing to make their Union a contributory Union within the meaning of the Act, and the Guardians will observe therefore that by the present Notice they are now called upon, in pursuance of the requirement of the Act, to decide whether they will become contributory for the year 1879-80 (that is for the year commencing on the 1st April next), and subsequent years, until the resolution to contribute be legally revoked.

The Board forwarded to you with their Circular of the 30th August, 1875, a copy of the Act, and of various other Documents relating to this subject, and they desire to refer the Board of Guardians to that Circular, and the Documents which accompanied it, for any information which they may require before replying to the enclosed Notice.

The Board have to add that the Commissioners of National Education have furnished them with an estimate of the probable amount which will be payable by the Guardians of the several Unions in Results Fees to Teachers of National Schools within the respective Unions for the years 1879-80, and the liability which, according to this Estimate, the Guardians will incur by making their Union a contributory one is not expected to exceed £

By Order of the Board,
B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk, Union.

ENCLOSURE IN FOREGOING CIRCULAR. NOTICE.

In pursuance of Section 4 of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875," 38 and 39 Vic., c. 96.

The Guardians of Union are hereby required, within Forty days after the receipt hereof, to inform the Local Government Board for Ireland whether, for the purpose of increasing the remuneration of the Teachers of National Schools within the Union, they are willing to become a contributory Union within the meaning of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act," (38 and 39 Vic., c. 96.)

By Order of the Board,
B. BANKS, Secretary.

30th December, 1878.

No. 4.—PREPARATION OF JURORS LISTS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
26th July, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have received a communication from the Under Secretary of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, from which it appears that the attention of His Grace has been called to the circumstance that the Poor Law officials, in preparing the annual Jurors Lists, have, in some instances, without any apparent grounds, returned persons as having the freehold or leasehold qualification mentioned in the 2nd. section of the 39 and 40 Vic., cap. 21, and the Board have, therefore, by desire of His Grace, to point out to you the importance of exercising great care and caution in dealing with this qualification.

A Clerk of a Poor Law Union or a Collector of Poor Rates, before he assumes that a person is liable to serve as a Juror by reason of his having such freehold or leasehold qualification, should have some reasonable grounds for believing that he is entitled to lands held by the prescribed tenure, and that he derives the prescribed income therefrom, and the Board desire to impress upon you the importance of carefully considering this class of cases, and of not placing persons on the Lists upon the assumption that they are thus qualified, without some good reason for doing so.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union and to each
Poor Rate Collector.

No. 5.—POOR AFFLICTED PERSONS RELIEF ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
2nd September, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of an Act of last Session (41 and 42 Vic., ch. 60), to make better provision for idiots, imbeciles, and other afflicted persons in Ireland.

The Act is styled "The Poor Afflicted Persons Relief (Ireland) Act, 1878."

The 3rd Section authorizes the Guardians to provide for the reception, maintenance, and instruction of any blind or deaf and dumb pauper *above the age of eighteen*,* in any hospital or institution established for the reception of persons suffering under such infirmities, and to pay the cost of the conveyance of such pauper to and from the same, as well as the cost of his maintenance, support, and instruction therein—the amount to be paid for the reception, maintenance, and instruction of every such pauper not to exceed five shillings weekly.

Under the 4th Section the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, send any idiotic or imbecile pauper to the workhouse of any other Union, with the consent of the Guardians of such Union, or they may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, contract for the reception, maintenance, and support of any such pauper in any public or licensed asylum or establishment for the reception and relief of idiots or imbeciles, and they may pay the cost of the maintenance, clothing, and lodging of such pauper in such workhouse, asylum, or establishment, as well as the cost of his conveyance thereto, or his removal

* The 14th Section of the 3 and 7 Vic., c. 32, authorizes the sending of destitute poor deaf and dumb or blind children under the age of eighteen.

therefrom, and the expenses of his burial when necessary; the amount to be paid for maintenance, however, must not exceed five shillings weekly.

The 5th Section authorizes the Guardians at any time, at their discretion, to cause any such pauper to be removed and brought back to their Union, and requires them to do so upon the requisition of the Managers of any such hospital, institution, asylum, or establishment.

The 6th Section prohibits the sending any idiotic or imbecile pauper to any hospital, institution, asylum, or establishment which is not maintained out of public rates, unless with the consent of such relatives, if any, of the pauper nearest of kin as can be found.

An extract from the Act comprising the Sections above referred to is annexed.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

EXTRACT from the Act 41 & 42 Vic., c. 60.

An Act to make better provision for Idiots, Imbeciles, and other afflicted persons in Ireland. [16th August, 1878.]

Section 3. The Guardians of any Union may provide for the reception, maintenance, and instruction of any pauper above the age of eighteen, being blind, or deaf and dumb, in any hospital or institution established for the reception of persons suffering under such infirmities, and may pay out of the rates the charges incurred in the conveyance of such pauper to and from the same, as well as those incurred in his maintenance, support and instruction therein: Provided always that the amount to be paid by such Union for the reception, maintenance, and instruction of every such pauper so received in any such hospital or institution shall not exceed the sum of five shillings weekly.

Section 4. The Guardians of any Union may, with the consent of the Local Government Board for Ireland, send any idiotic or imbecile pauper to the workhouse of any other Union, with the consent of the Guardians of such last-mentioned Union, or may, with the consent of the said Board, contract for the reception, maintenance, and support of any idiotic or imbecile pauper in any public or licensed asylum or establishment for the reception and relief of idiots or imbeciles, and pay out of the rates the cost of the maintenance, clothing, and lodging of such pauper in such workhouse, asylum, or establishment, as well as the cost of his conveyance thereto, or his removal therefrom, and the expenses of his burial when necessary: Provided always that the amount to be paid by the Guardians of such Union for the maintenance of every such idiotic or imbecile pauper shall not exceed the sum of five shillings weekly.

Section 5. The Guardians may, at any time, at their discretion, and shall upon the requisition of the Managers of any such hospital, institution, asylum, or establishment, cause any such pauper to be removed therefrom and brought back to their parish or Union.

Section 6. No idiotic or imbecile pauper shall be sent by the Guardians of any Union to any hospital, institution, asylum, or establishment under the provisions of this Act, other than an hospital, institution, asylum, or establishment maintained out of public rates, unless with the consent of such relatives, if any, of the said pauper nearest of kin as can conveniently be found.

No. 6.—CATTLE DISEASES ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

25th September, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an Order under their Seal, which has been issued in pursuance of "The Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866," and the Acts amending the same, in accordance with the Certificate of the Under Secretary to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that a sum of £14,104 14s. 0½d., being equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound sterling on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the Unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying those Acts into execution, and for the other purposes in the said Acts mentioned.

The Local Government Board desire to draw your attention to the 10th and 11th sections of the Act of 1866, under the latter of which it is your duty, in pursuance of the terms of the Order, to transmit to the Bank of Ireland forthwith the sum of £ , being the amount which has been assessed according to the 10th section on the Union* from the funds now in your hands to the credit of the Guardians; or, if there be now no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by you to the credit of the Guardians.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Treasurer of the

Union.

SECTIONS REFERRED TO. 29 Vic., cap. 4.

SEC. 10.—And whereas it is expedient, in case the Cattle Disease now prevailing in *Great Britain*, known as the Rinderpest, should appear in *Ireland*, to provide a fund for defraying the expenses of carrying this Act into execution, and for compensating the owners of Cattle the slaughter of which may be compelled by authority: Be it further enacted, that on receipt of the Certificate of the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage, to be specified in said Certificate on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the Unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to assess such sum, by an Order under their Seal, upon the several Unions, in proportion to the net annual value of the rateable property therein, according to the valuation in force for the time being; and the said Commissioners shall make such Order, and shall transmit to the Board of Guardians, and likewise to the Treasurer of each Union, a copy thereof, stating the amount so assessed on such Union; provided that no such Certificate or Order shall authorize the assessment of more than One Half-penny in the Pound on the net annual value of the rateable property as aforesaid.

SEC. 11.—Forthwith on the receipt of such Order the Treasurer of the Union shall, out of the funds then lying in his hands to the credit of the Guardians, or, if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him, and placed to the credit of the Guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on the Union to the Bank of *Ireland*, to be there placed to a separate account to be entitled the "Cattle Plague Account," and the Guardians of the Union shall in their Account with the Electoral Divisions of the Union debit each Electoral Division with its proportion of the said sum, according to the net annual value for the time being of the rateable property situate in each such Division.

* The sums assessed on the several Unions will be found in the Schedule to the Order, p. 43

No. 7.—CATTLE DISEASES ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
25th September, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have received from the Under Secretary to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant a Certificate under the provisions of "The Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866," and the several Acts amending the same, that a sum of £14,104 14s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., being equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound sterling on the net annual value of the property rateable to the poor in all the Unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying those Acts into execution, and for the other purposes in the said Acts mentioned.

It has been at the same time intimated to the Local Government Board that the Lords Justices desire that the Board should take the further steps specified by the Acts for providing the sum required.

The Board have accordingly issued an Order, under the 10th section of the Act of 1866, assessing the said sum of £14,104 14s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. upon the several Unions in Ireland according to the valuation thereof now in force.

It will be seen by the enclosed copy of the Order that the sum assessed upon Union is £*, and a copy of the Order has been duly forwarded to the Treasurer of the Union for his information and guidance.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the

Union.

No. 8.—MINUTES OF GUARDIANS' PROCEEDINGS UNDER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
28th November, 1878.

SIR,

The attention of the Local Government Board for Ireland has been drawn to the circumstance that there may be at times a considerable amount of business to be transacted by Boards of Guardians, arising under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which has no direct reference to their functions under the Poor Law, the Medical Charities, or the Sanitary Acts, and inquiry has been made as to whether such business, and the directions in regard to correspondence relating to it, should be entered on the Guardians' Minutes, and copies furnished to the Local Government Board.

The Board desire, therefore, to state that a faithful record of all legitimate business transacted by the Board of Guardians must be kept, and that the Clerk of the Union will be held strictly responsible for keeping such record in accordance with the 1st paragraph of Article 47 of the General Regulations, but there does not appear to be any necessity to forward to the Local Government Board copies of the Minutes of Proceedings under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and the copies of the Minutes sent to the Local Government Board may, therefore, be limited to the general business transacted by the Board of Guardians as at present.

* The sums assessed on the several Unions will be found in the Schedule to the Order, p. 43.

It may, perhaps, be found convenient to keep a separate Minute Book in which to record exclusively the proceedings under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

By Order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

III.—REPORTS ON THE SUBJECT OF WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

REPORT from the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD to HIS GRACE the
LORD LIEUTENANT.

Local Government Board, Dublin.
18th February, 1879.

SIR,

Towards the close of the last session of Parliament, the newspaper press in Ireland published statements reported to have been made in the House of Commons, reflecting very strongly on the education, training, and general treatment of the children in Irish Workhouse schools.

The Local Government Board feeling the great injustice done by these statements to the Boards of Guardians and Workhouse Teachers, and apprehending, more especially, the future injurious effects on the prospects of the children themselves brought up in Workhouse schools, who are dependent for employment outside, on the way in which they are supposed to be taught and trained, thought it right to call the attention of their Inspectors to the subject, and to invite from each of them, at his convenience, a report showing how far, if at all, the statements in question were applicable to the children taught and trained in the Workhouse schools in his district. The latest of these reports has only recently been received in consequence of the long continued illness of the Inspector from whom it was due.

The whole of these reports are now copied, and sent for the information of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the Local Government Board, feeling assured that His Grace will regard, with much interest, the description contained therein of the practical results of the system pursued for a long period past in the Workhouse schools of Ireland.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To T. H. Burke, Esq.,
Chief Secretary's Office.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS ENCLOSED IN FOREGOING.

No. 1.—REPORT from Mr. W. HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN,

Fiddown,
30th August, 1878.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, in reference to statements respecting the children in Workhouses in Ireland.

If these statements had specified any particular Poor Law Unions they could have been replied to *seriatim*, in a specific manner, after due inquiry, if necessary, but they are general, and, therefore, I propose to deal with them to a great extent in a general manner, resting on my

present knowledge, rather than on special inquiry, which, I think, I have not only no authority to make, but which I deem unnecessary, so far as any unions in my district are concerned.

I have known this district for a great many years, and I have always taken special interest in the training of the children. They are not brought up in a manner tending to destroy all self-respect and self-reliance, or to induce habits of idleness, and to degrade their moral tone; their training is, as a rule, such, as far as is possible, to prepare them for the work of life. Their treatment is, as a rule, kind and considerate—any exceptional instances to the contrary which have come to light, have, invariably, been duly noticed. The children are brought up in honesty and self-reliance, and, notwithstanding, that from time to time statements, calculated to injure their prospects in life, have been made, those who have taken a practical interest in Workhouse schools have often borne opposite testimony.

There is not a single Board of Guardians in my district which is not conscious of its responsibilities as regards the training of the workhouse children, and I feel no sort of doubt that the more the subject is inquired into and understood, the more clear it will be that the workhouse children in this district are well fed, well clothed, well treated, and well brought up, and that their career in life, after leaving the workhouse, is more satisfactory than otherwise, where they meet with ordinary fair treatment.

For some years past I have kept records of the numbers, ages, classification, and classes of the children in each school in my district at the close of each half year, and have thus been enabled to keep a systematic watch and check, and to make comparisons in each of these respects. At first I thought of sending to you abstracts of the returns, but they would make this report too voluminous, and I think it better merely to refer to one or two points on which I have generally found misapprehension, even amongst experienced persons.

It is generally believed that the number of children in the Workhouse schools capable of receiving practical industrial training is greater than it really is. The children of an age to attend school in my district were as follows, at the periods specified:—

On the 25th March, 1874, there were 1,137 children in attendance at the Workhouse schools in my district, besides 130 in the Infirmeries and Fever Hospitals who had chiefly been admitted for hospital treatment; of the children who were able to attend school, 177 were under five years of age; 727 were between the ages of five and eleven; and 233 were between eleven and fifteen years of age.

These 233 children consisted of 143 boys and 90 girls, and there were of each age from eleven to fifteen years, as follows:—

Age.	Boys.	Girls.
11	57	43
12	39	25
13	28	11
14	18	9
15	1	2
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 90

On the 29th September, 1874, there were 1,039 children in attendance at the schools, besides 169 in the Infirmeries and Fever Hospitals, of the children who were able to attend school, 217 were under five years of age; 652 were between the ages of five and eleven; and 170 were between the ages of eleven and fifteen years.

These 170 children consisted of 105 boys and 65 girls, and there were of each age from eleven to fifteen as follows :—

Age.	Boys.	Girls.
11, . .	38	33
12, . .	33	16
13, . .	17	12
14, . .	16	4
15, . .	1	—
	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 65

I have returns for the intervening half-years between September, 1874, and the present time, but it may be sufficient to give the particulars for the half-years ended respectively 29th September, 1877, and 25th March, 1878, and they were as follows :—

On the 29th September, 1877, there were 977 children in attendance at the schools, besides 62 in the Infirmarys and Fever Hospitals.

Of the children who were able to attend school, 167 were under five years of age ; 629 were between five and eleven ; 181 were between eleven and fifteen.

These 181 children consisted of 116 boys and 65 girls, and there were of each age from eleven to fifteen years as follows :—

Age.	Boys.	Girls.
11, . .	47	28
12, . .	33	21
13, . .	22	8
14, . .	11	8
15, . .	3	none.
	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 65

There were on the 25th March, 1878, 1,227 children in attendance at the schools, besides 102 in the Infirmarys and Fever Hospitals, and 12 who were separated from other children, and taught in what is called the Children's Ward, of Clonmel Workhouse.

Of the children who were able to attend school, 205 were under five years of age ; 744 were between five and eleven ; and 278 were between eleven and fifteen years of age.

These 278 children consisted of 180 boys and 98 girls, and there were of each age from eleven to fifteen as follows :—

Age.	Boys.	Girls.
11, . .	98	41
12, . .	44	24
13, . .	30	26
14, . .	15	6
15, . .	3	1
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 98

About eleven years ago, in reporting on one of the Workhouse schools in my district, I said I was anxious to introduce into it more systematic and more general industrial training of the girls than had hitherto existed ; such as had been adopted by degrees in twelve Workhouses in my district. "With a view to each child being instructed in household work an 'Industrial Class Roll' is now kept with every detail of household work useful for domestic servants, such as cooking, washing, ironing, mangling, scouring, cleaning kitchen vessels and dairy vessels, cleaning shoes, knives and forks, grates, brasses, &c. ; cutting-out, sewing, knitting, darning, &c., &c., and each

child in the class gets her turn from day to day or week to week. The children clean the chapels, attend the officers, the Infirmary kitchen, and wherever there is anything to be learned, advantage being taken of the exception to No. 1, Article 11, of the Workhouse Rules, and there being no communication with the paupers of the first and second classes. Previously too much time had been given to knitting and sewing, and mere scrubbing and making up dormitories." I said "that the ages of the children in Workhouses are now so low, that the only Workhouse in which there is so large a class as even thirteen is Thurles. In Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and New Ross there are not more than nine or ten girls of an age to perform even such work."

"The younger children are kept at knitting and sewing."

I further said "I had found general testimony amongst the officers as to the improvement of the present system. The children show aptitude, and learn quickly; and the constant change of employment has been followed by more cheerfulness in the discharge of it."

In introducing this system, I found, in a few instances, that the school hours interfered; but the Boards of Guardians readily altered the timetables, and reduced the time for literary instruction.

I said "I apprehended that the restriction in the number of school hours might place the literary department in a comparatively unfavourable light with those schools in which more time was devoted to literary instruction, but I had always held that industrial training for Workhouse children was essential, perhaps more so than in the ordinary National schools, where the children have opportunities at home, which Workhouse children cannot have; but, knowing what those homes too often are, I believed that a wider field of industrial training at other than Workhouse schools would not be amiss;" that "though I should regret the comparison, for the officers' sakes, as it might cast them their premiums, I should not fear it, believing that no injustice would be done to the children." Since then repeated attempts have been made to extend the school hours, and I have invariably said "I should be sorry to see the school hours increased, that literary instruction is not the only point to be considered in Workhouse schools, and even if it were, I should think that seven-eighths of the children would learn more in three hours a day than if they were to be kept in school until they became weary"; "such little children, looking to their becoming fine well-grown men and women, would be far better rapidly filling and emptying their lungs than sitting on forms in a school-room; I would rather see them, after three hours' good work at their lessons, romping and making as much noise as they liked in their play-ground than sitting on forms with flushed faces and weary bodies."

The industrial training of the children in each workhouse has been reported on by me half-yearly; that for the girls has, for some years past, been, as I have already said, chiefly in ordinary housework duties and in the care of the younger children. That of the boys, when there is a sufficient number, in tailoring, shoemaking, baking, but more generally on a plot of ground suited to their capabilities, set apart to be exclusively cultivated by them as a kitchen garden, with specimens of every kind of crop that can be grown.

According to the last available returns (the notes of my inspections), all within the last few months, there were 31 tailors, 32 shoemakers, 2 bakers, 1 painter, 118 on the land; and there were 151 girls in the girls' industrial classes; hence 184 boys and 151 girls were in special classes, besides the ordinary work of the younger boys, and the sewing, knitting, &c., done by the younger girls.

I have shown that there were 180 boys and 98 girls of the ages of eleven years and upwards in the workhouses on the 25th March last, when the numbers were near the maximum; hence I think it is tolerably clear that all of an age to work have been kept employed at suitable occupations so far as circumstances will admit; but in the greater number of unions there is not a sufficient number of children to justify the employment of high-classed or, indeed, any tradesmen at all.

I have no positive data, without making inquiry as to the number of boys and girls who have gone to service from the workhouses in my district for the past few years, but I estimate the number roughly for the last five years at about 80 boys yearly, and 45 girls, over an area of 1,780,183 acres, and in a population, in 1871, of 414,915. I think these numbers will very nearly represent those boys and girls who can properly be said to have been trained in workhouses. It is customary to class as a workhouse child any child who may at any period, and for ever so short a time, have been an inmate, and this, no doubt, has caused some of the complaints which are made without a full knowledge of facts.

When, from the numbers I have given, are deducted the boys and girls who leave the country, the boys who enlist, or go to sea, &c., the number who yearly go to service in the towns and country do not amount to the number of idle boys any one who travels much may see in a day, receiving little or no training at all, and likely to become in due course either criminals or paupers.

The Industrial and Reformatory schools have greatly reduced these classes in some localities, but in others it is lamentable to see them still. I speak with a full knowledge of personal observation when I say that the workhouse children are in every respect trained in a vastly superior manner to what is generally believed, and that in aiming at a still higher standard I could not do so on any such grounds as have been alleged. On the contrary, I believe and assert that in addition to good literary instruction, the teachers in my district, as a rule, regulate well the religious training, and the industrial and moral training of the children, that they keep them clean in their persons, and that the conduct of the children is, as a rule, orderly and decorous, that most of the teachers are willing and zealous, good tempered and kind; where I have found exceptions I have invariably reported them. There is no union I have been so dissatisfied with in this respect as Tipperary—for years past I have been unable to report favourably of the boys' school. Mr. Moore is a guardian of this union, and were it not that in the reports I have read in the *Times* and other papers he appears to rest his statements more on those of others than from any personal knowledge, I should be disposed to think that he must have had the boys' school of this workhouse to some extent in view. I do not think, however, that the Board of Guardians, which is one of the best in my district, would indorse the statements which have been made to him, and I think they might reasonably complain if I were to do so.

I now proceed to notice the distinct allegations as reported in the *Freeman's Journal*.

Tipperary Workhouse is one of the few workhouses, if not the only one in my district, where the children's clothes are branded outside. About twenty-three years ago I requested the then master of Lismore Workhouse to try the experiment of branding the children's clothes inside, and it was so successful that in every union then in my district the practice was adopted. I need hardly say that branding the clothes is not done with any view to mark the pauper, but simply as a protection

to the union property. Officers are charged with, and held responsible for clothing, &c., and they must be allowed to protect themselves, but, as I have said, the practice has for many years past been very exceptional as regards the branding of children's clothing outwardly.

With one or two exceptions, there are two children in every bed in the healthy departments; sick children have separate beds. There are very few of the ratepayers who have separate beds for their children, and until those who occupy higher positions and have to pay rates, can afford separate beds, it cannot be hoped that the exceptional cases in unions in this respect will become the rule.

The children are fed very much the same way as is the custom of the country in farm houses and labourers' dwellings. They have no table-cloths, and, as a rule, their food does not require knives and forks. I do not know of anything that can be fairly found fault with. I do not doubt workhouses will keep pace with any improvements in this respect in the customs of the country.

I am not aware of any workhouses in which the children have to drink from a cup chained to the table; there is no such case in this district.

In some workhouses the literary instruction is better than in others. Whenever I have noticed any defect I have invariably referred to it in my periodical reports. As a rule, the instruction is good; in some workhouses conspicuously good.

It is not the practice in this district to turn out the children; whenever there have been exceptional discharges of adults and their families, I have invariably drawn attention to the subject. As a rule, the Boards of Guardians in this district exercise sound discretion in this respect.

In every workhouse in my district the children are separated from the adult classes, but the children in workhouses in which classification is observed, even with strictness, are more or less associated with the women. The adult single women in the houses must, of course, see their children, and the girls when learning any domestic duty, or when in hospital, occasionally come in contact with this class, who necessarily are much employed in household work.

As regards the employment of certain classes as assistant nurses, I have often referred to the difficulty which exists on the subject.

Boards of Guardians do not employ such women from mere motives of economy, so much as from circumstances which it will take time to remedy.

There can, I think, be no question that such appointments are, as a rule, objectionable. They are made in this part of Ireland simply because, as things are, there is nobody else to be had. As I observed in a case of emergency, during an attack of small-pox in one of the unions in my district, "this is the only class of women which is now available on emergencies. As a rule, they are well conducted, and after years of good conduct it does not do to brand them for ever, then there would be no hope, and, consequently, reformation would be less frequent than it is. Assistant nurses were suddenly and urgently required to attend small-pox cases, and these women went to them without hesitation. When I visited the hospital, three of the attendants were themselves ill of small-pox contracted in the discharge of their duties, others at once took their places, the hospital was a pattern of good order in every respect." I said "hence I feel some difficulty in recommending you to refuse to allow these women to be compensated for the risk they have run, they are merely servants employed tem-

porarily, and have no authority, and their duties are such as few would voluntarily undertake for love or money."

I have often dwelt on the difficulties in this respect, and I think that nothing short of a combined attempt to train a suitable staff of assistant nurses will entirely overcome them.

On the 1st August, 1877, I received from the Poor Law Union Inquiry Commissioners, queries, two of which were—"Is there a school attached to the Workhouse?" "Are the educational arrangements satisfactory?" To the first query I replied yes, in every instance. To the second I replied as follows:—"I propose that orphan and deserted children, between the ages of five and fifteen, be trained in Union Industrial Schools. I am aware that under the School Districts Order, the experiment was not successful, in consequence of parents objecting to their children being sent to a workhouse many miles distant; however, in the cases of ordinary Industrial schools, I have frequently seen children altogether unconnected with the localities, and I have no doubt that orphans and deserted children, and possibly others, would not object to being sent to schools where there would be increased facilities for training them in habits of intelligence, industry, and goodness, without some of the drawbacks which now exist. I think one such school for boys and another for girls could be most beneficially established in selected unions for each district. There has been such general testimony to the advantages of Industrial Training Schools, and those I have visited, in Ireland especially, have so favourably impressed me that I should be glad to see a movement in this respect amongst the Irish Unions similar to that in England. I should very much like to see a few village schools for workhouse children on such a system as I have advocated in pamphlets on the subject of Military Industrial Training Schools. Such schools need not interfere with boarding out where practicable, the great object being to strike at the root of pauperism, and to raise the religious, moral, and social character of the children. Next to the influence of a good home and domestic life, I would place a good industrial school."

"I think one such school for boys, and another for girls, might easily be established in selected unions, where good influences prevail, and where the surroundings might almost be similar to those of an ordinary industrial school. The number of children available for such schools is not open to the objection that the assembling of a large number of children facilitates the spread of infectious disease, when once it has broken out, or been introduced within the walls."

I have quoted these observations, because they point somewhat in the same direction as Mr. Moore's recommendations; but, in making them, I was not influenced by any one of the grounds on which he is reported to have brought forward his motion.

As a rule, I am satisfied with the workhouse schools in my district, excepting in the cases of large towns, such as Waterford, where, owing to overcrowding, and on one or two other grounds, I would prefer to see the children trained in cottages of the simplest kind, out in the country—a sort of village industrial school.

In large towns especially, some of the inmates who are admitted to workhouses, owe their indigence to a low moral condition; some of them come from the very lowest grade of society; the most degraded cannot be refused admission, and, as I have already observed, even in workhouses in which classification is duly maintained, it is difficult in practice to keep the children from contact now and then with objectionable characters. I think that the general tone of the workhouses in my

district is good, that, as a rule, every possible precaution is taken to avoid evils such as Mr. Moore refers to, and with great success; but that nevertheless it cannot be said that, even with the greatest attention to classification, a workhouse can be made a place in which children can be entirely removed from the chances of evil influences. Another reason why I should prefer village schools unconnected with workhouses, is, because I concur with the Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board in wishing to see the removal of children from workhouses. I do not see why a child should be considered a pauper at all. Another reason is, that the number of children in workhouses, of an age to receive industrial training at trades, is so small that it is hopeless to expect to obtain the services of the most efficient classes of instructors, such as are employed at Artane, &c. By a consolidation of unions for industrial teachers, the highest class of instruction might be obtained.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. J. HAMILTON.

NO. 2.—REPORT from Dr. MACCABE.

SIR,

Cork, 9th September, 1878.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of August, and its enclosure, referring to statements recently circulated through the medium of the public press respecting the condition, treatment, and industrial training of children in Irish workhouses. The Local Government Board request me to report as to the extent to which the statements made in the House of Commons may be applicable to any of the poor law unions in my district, and generally as to the treatment and training of the children in the workhouse schools under my supervision, and of the effect thereof upon their career in life after leaving the workhouse.

In reply, I have the honour to state that, in addition to the general knowledge I possess of the condition and treatment of the children in the workhouse schools throughout my district, I have thought it well, partly by special visits and partly by written communications to the officers of each workhouse, to inquire carefully into the statements above referred to.

The complaints to which publicity has been given respecting the children in Irish workhouses may most conveniently be dealt with under two heads :—First, complaints of a specific nature, and therefore admitting of a definite reply; second, complaints expressed in general terms conveying an unfavourable opinion of the training of workhouse children, but not professing to be based upon personal observation of the system pursued in any particular workhouse, or upon recorded facts which might admit of examination; complaints of this nature, it appears to me, can be answered only in general terms.

The following complaints come under the first category :—

1. That "when a boy first entered the workhouse he was served out with a suit of clothes with marks upon the cap and upon the shoulders, which could be read a mile off, stating that he was a pauper of such an union."

This description does not apply to any workhouse in my district. In all public institutions, such as lunatic asylums and workhouses, which provide clothing at the public cost, it is necessary for the protection of

the ratepayers that such articles of clothing should be branded, but I am not acquainted with any union workhouse where the brand is impressed in the manner suggested in this complaint.

2. That "in some workhouses the boy had to be in a common bed with one or more occupants."

In the majority of my workhouses the practice is for the children to sleep two in a bed. In Macroom, under circumstances of pressure, three occasionally occupy one bed. In Mallow, where the dormitories are lofty, but the floor space is limited, the mattresses are broad, and six beds (out of fifteen) are occupied by three boys. In Bandon and Clonakilty the children have separate beds, except in the case of brothers. In Kinsale the boys have separate beds; the girls sleep two in a bed. In Cork the girls have separate beds, and the boys sleep two in a bed. In Youghal and Lismore each child has a separate bed. I can state from personal inspection that the bedding in all my workhouses is incomparably better as to quality and cleanliness than the bedding used in their own homes by the children of the labouring classes.

3. That "in the dining-hall he was fed from a common plate, if the food was not thrown upon the table before him—in some workhouses the inmates had to drink from a cup chained to the table."

None of these statements apply to any workhouse with which I am acquainted.

4. That "in some workhouses the schooling is indifferent, and in some so broken as to be of hardly any use to the children."

The reports of the Inspectors under the National Board of Education respecting the schools in my district show that these statements are not borne out by the examinations for results fees. I may add, that in the few instances in which an Inspector of National schools has made a report to the effect that the progress of the children has not been satisfactory, the Local Government Board have called the earnest attention of the guardians to such report. In two instances, out of the fourteen unions in my charge, in which a second complaint has been made, the Local Government Board have called for and received the resignations of the teachers. In one workhouse, in which the National school system is not adopted, the parish priest, a clergyman of remarkable educational attainments and experience, personally examines the children, and reports favourably of their progress.

In no school in my district is the educational training permitted to be broken or interrupted except by illness.

5. That "it was the custom in some of the workhouses to turn children out at the early age of ten, when the harvest came on, to any farmer who would give them employment. They stopped with him a short time . . . They then spent the winter in the workhouse endeavouring to re-learn what they had forgotten, and so they went on year after year," &c., &c.

This is not the case in any workhouse school with which I am acquainted; and in making these statements the speaker must, I presume, have been ignorant of the fact that the then Poor Law Commissioners, so far back as the 11th February, 1853, conveyed in a circular letter to Boards of Guardians their strong disapproval of a system of temporary hirings, which it was then sought to introduce into one union.

6. That "there is no practical supervision" exercised over the children.

In all my workhouses the children are at all hours in charge of responsible paid officers.

7. That the treatment of the children is "unnecessarily harsh and severe."

This is certainly not the case; and I am sure that treatment which would justify such a complaint would not be tolerated by the Boards of Guardians, with which I have the honour to come into frequent personal communication; and it is right to add that the chaplains of the different workhouses would not fail to call attention to any harshness or severity in the treatment of the children. In the few instances in which children sent out to service return to the workhouses in my district it happens that they generally allege, as their excuse, the harsh treatment they have received from their employers, and, in the cases in which the guardians have taken the trouble to inquire through the relieving officers as to the truth of such statements, they have been ascertained to be well founded. It deserves remark that, although children placed out rarely do return, except in sickness, for medical or surgical treatment, the statement so frequently made, that children reared in a workhouse are disposed to return to its shelter, would, if well-founded, furnish strong presumptive evidence that such children retain a grateful remembrance of the treatment they had received in the workhouses. It would be difficult to afford a stronger illustration of the absence of foundation for the general charges made against the existing system, than the manifest inconsistency of some of the statements advanced—thus, it is asserted that children reared in a workhouse always return to it, and at the same time it is urged that they are treated with harshness and severity—that their treatment is "penal." If so, their yearning to return appears to be inconsistent with the feelings and motives which ordinarily actuate human beings.

8. That better classification is required with a view to separating children from adult paupers.

The only association with adult paupers permitted by the regulations (which are, as a rule, duly observed in my workhouses) is in the cases of children whose parents are in the workhouse. These are allowed to see their parents at stated intervals, and under supervision. At Divine Service, and in the dining-hall (at most of my workhouses) children and adults are present together, but paid officers are also present.

9. That in some workhouses in Ireland women who have had illegitimate children are employed as assistant nurses.

This statement is well-founded, and in most of my workhouses such women are willingly employed at laundry and general housework, partly to preserve them in the path of virtue, and partly to provide for the performance of the necessary cleansing in the sick wards, and other duties which would, if discharged by paid servants, entail a largely increased expenditure on the ratepayers.

10. That children are occasionally transferred, at the age of fifteen, to the adult divisions.

This, no doubt, occasionally occurs. At the age of fifteen a person of either sex can demand discharge. The age of puberty once passed classi-

fication could not be observed if the regulations did not provide for the separation of adolescents from young children. In a workhouse, as elsewhere, the bodily and mental habits are altered by the changes incidental to puberty, and some period must be fixed at which young persons of both sexes should take their place amongst the adult classes. Such transfers, however, are, in my experience, quite exceptional, as the children generally obtain employment outside between the ages of twelve and fifteen.

With regard to the complaints of a general character, which fall within the second category, I beg leave to submit the following observations :—

Complaint is made that "the existing system in Irish Workhouses is in many respects very defective," that "its tendency is to destroy self-respect and self-reliance, to induce habits of idleness, and to degrade the moral tone of the children brought up under it"; that, there is a general belief to the effect that "the children in the Workhouses were not done justice to, and as a rule they turned out idle and bad members of society."

I have already dealt with the specific illustrations adduced in support of these general statements, and I presume that the honourable gentleman who gave them publicity has advanced all the arguments which occurred to him. I have, therefore, only to add in general terms that I cannot conceive any charges less borne out by the facts within my knowledge. It is a fact which admits of no denial or qualification that in all the Workhouses with which I am acquainted the literary education, the industrial training, the religious exercises, the out-door walks, and the intervals for recreation of the children, are so distributed that every hour of every day brings with it its own appropriate occupation. The only circumstance connected with the existence of these children which can be held to be unfavourable to self-respect and self-reliance is, that they are, unfortunately, pauper children, and that the whole of the machinery devised, and in its operation sedulously watched, for their improvement is undoubtedly supported out of public rates. I think it is much to be regretted that the honourable gentleman who is responsible for these statements did not, by a study of the annual reports submitted to Parliament, make himself acquainted with the spirit which has guided the Commissioners in their instructions to their Inspectors and to Boards of Guardians with regard to the treatment and training of Workhouse children. These are embodied in the general regulations, and they remain on record in the annual reports (*vide e. g.* Report of 1853, p. 77; 1854, p. 18; 1855, p. 48; 1876, p. 37; and on temporary hirings 1853, pp. 80, 81). I submit also that, in justice to Boards of Guardians of Unions throughout Ireland and to the Chaplains and Staff of Officers placed over the children, some evidence ought to have been advanced in support of the grave charge, that the system, as administered, degrades the moral tone of the children. It is easy to make a sweeping assertion of this nature—to meet such a charge, embodying merely the expression of a foregone and unsupported conclusion, is less easy; but I can assure the Local Government Board that in the workhouses of my district it would be found impossible to sustain the charge by any reliable evidence. I have endeavoured at my different Workhouses to ascertain what light could be thrown upon these statements by inquiries into the subsequent careers of the children who had been reared therein, and I give in an Appendix to this report the results, favourable and unfavourable alike. It is well, in reading those reports,

to bear in mind that children reared in a Workhouse who succeed in after life naturally desire to conceal their identity and origin.

Complaint is made, that "the boys or girls in the Irish Workhouses could not, in any sense, be regarded as having the industrial training necessary to prepare them for the work of life."

The industrial training of the children is a subject to which the Local Government Board have always directed the special attention of their Inspectors, and they require half-yearly reports upon this subject with reference to each Union in the district of each Inspector. I can, without hesitation, report that in nearly all the Workhouses in my district the officers are fully sensible of the importance which the Commissioners attach to the proper industrial training of the children. In the existing condition of Ireland the ordinary vocation of most boys reared in a Workhouse would appear to be agricultural labour, and the great majority of the girls seem destined to become domestic or farm servants. In accordance with this view every effort is made to instruct the boys in agriculture; and they are also taught so much of tailoring, mending clothes, and shoes, as will be serviceable to them in whatever calling they may eventually happen to adopt. In some of my Workhouses the farms are very carefully managed, and such a rotation of crops cultivated as will afford the boys the best practical instruction in agriculture. Any boys, however, who show a marked taste for penmanship are employed in the Clerk's Office or assist in preparing the Master's accounts; and it will be observed from the returns in the Appendix that boys thus trained are recorded to be assistant clerks of Unions, clerks in mercantile offices, and otherwise occupying positions of trust. With regard to the girls, their industrial training consists of instruction in sewing, patching, mending clothes, knitting, washing, ironing, making beds, laying tables, scrubbing floors, cleaning grates and fire-irons, cleaning shoes, and working sewing machines. When they go out to service to farmers complaint is sometimes made that they cannot perform duties which the Workhouse affords no opportunity for teaching, such, for instance, as milking cows.

Upon the general subject of the treatment and training of children in my Workhouses I think I cannot do better than submit the daily round of duties performed by the children in the largest of my Workhouses, the same general system being carried out in all in such a manner that, as I before observed, each hour brings with it its own appropriate occupation.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

Boys' Daily Programme.

6.30 to 8.30	Rise, wash, and make up dormitories, &c.
8.30 to 9	Breakfast.
9 to 12.30	Secular and religious instruction.
12.30 to 2	Recreation and out walking.
2 to 2.30	Dinner.
2.30 to 3	School.
3 to 5.30	Agricultural instruction on farm.
5.30 to 6	Supper.
6 to 7.30	School, preparing lessons for next day.
7.30 to 8	Recreation; to bed at 8 o'clock.

Girls' Daily Programme.

6.30 to 7	Rise, wash, and make beds.
7 to 7.15	Morning prayers.
7.15 to 8.15	Sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing dormitories.
8.15 to 8.40	Breakfast.
8.40 to 10	Out for exercise, walking in suburbs.
10 to 1.30	Secular and religious instruction.
1.30 to 2	Dinner.
2 to 4	Industrial training, sewing, knitting, darning. On Fridays ironing.
4 to 6	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, industrial training in laundry—younger children not so engaged get a bath, so that each child has a bath once a week.
6 to 6.30	Supper.
6.30 to 7.30	School, preparing lessons for following day.
7.30 to 8	Cleaning boots and night prayers.
8	All go to bed except grown girls who remain up to scrub passages and stairs.

With regard to the practical effects of such training upon the career in life of the children after leaving the workhouse, I beg to refer to a return which I obtained in 1877 of all the girls who had passed through the Cork schools in the fifteen years from the 25th March, 1862, to 25th March, 1877.

Number who left the workhouse and did not return	Total number, 1,255.
Died	1,148
Emigrated	26
Out of the 1,255 there were then in the house	40
Thus distributed:—	
In the laundry (healthy)	9
In hospital (sick)	9
Acting as hospital assistants	4
In the infirm wards (infirm)	8
In the nursery (married)	1
Do. (unmarried)	1
In the lock ward	1
	33

Girls not in the house who have turned out badly:—

In the Government Lock Hospital	1
In the Good Shepherd Refuge	6
In the Protestant Refuge	1
Total	1,255.

Referring to the returns from my other unions, I only think it necessary to state in general terms that they are of a favourable character. The proportion of those who are known to have turned out well is very large, and amongst all my unions within the period embraced by the recollections of the oldest officers, in some cases dating back twenty-five years, it will be observed that of all the boys reared in these workhouses only two are known to have been convicted of offences, and an exceedingly small number of girls are known to have fallen from the path of virtue after leaving the shelter of the workhouses. I therefore feel justified in concluding that if any given number of children reared in workhouses be compared with an equal number of the same social class reared outside, the subsequent career and conduct of the workhouse children will bear the comparison favourably, and, on the whole, will be considered to reflect credit on the training and treatment which prepared them for the struggle of life.

It is, perhaps, right to add that in none of my workhouses is there any endeavour on the part of the Guardians to make the management "as disagreeable as possible to the adult pauper," nor is he anywhere regarded as an "idle vagabond." The fact is that the vast majority of the inmates of the adult class are sick, or blind, or aged, or infirm—in a word, they are unfitted by mental or bodily infirmity to earn their living outside. It is due to the Boards of Guardians with which I am constantly brought into personal association to say that, when acting under the instructions, or the traditions, of the department to which I have the honour to belong, I have made suggestions for the greater comfort of the inmates of any class, I have always met with the cordial consent and co-operation of the Boards of Guardians concerned.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. MACCABE, L.K. and Q.C.P., &c.,

Local Government Board Inspector, Cork District.

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON CORK DISTRICT.

BANDON.—Industrial Training.—Out of 24 boys, 21 receive careful industrial training in agriculture, 2 receive instructions in shoemaking. Fifteen girls are taught sewing, 7 knitting, scrubbing, washing, and general housework.

Only 2 children were known to have been transferred to the adult divisions on attaining the age of fifteen, both of these were hospital cases.

In 1876 and 1877, 15 children were sent out to service.

Subsequent Careers.—No children trained in the workhouse is known ever to have turned out badly, and several are known who are honest and good servants.

CLONAKILTY.—Industrial Training.—Farm work, shoemaking and tailoring. Girls, knitting, sewing, washing, scouring, cleaning knives, and usual housework.

Only 1 child transferred to the adult class for the past 10 years.

In 1876, 1877, and 1878, 17 children sent out to service.

No complaints made of the worthlessness of the children sent out—quite the reverse. During 10 years only 3 cases have occurred of a return to the workhouse—One girl, a half shapleton and unteachable, 2 boys returned, one of them was put to sleep on the floor on a sack, the other was kept for three months and turned off without a penny of wages for no fault—these two boys are now in service and giving great satisfaction because they are kindly treated.

Subsequent Careers.—Of all the children who have left for 20 years past only one instance is known in which a boy was charged with an offence. One of our boys is mate of a first-class steamship at Southampton, 2 are in most respectable situations in a first-class establishment in Cork, 4 are at trades and giving entire satisfaction—others are farm servants and never think of returning to the workhouse. In two instances boys have returned from their first place, but that was owing to bad treatment from their employers. Since the opening of the workhouse I believe that about 6 girls who have gone out have fallen.

MIDLETON.—Industrial Training.—Agriculture, assisting in the bakehouse, and in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops. Girls, knitting, sewing, washing, and general household work.

No child ever transferred to the adult divisions.

In 1876, 1877, and 1878, 27 children sent out to service.

No child so sent out has ever returned to the workhouse from idleness or vice.

No complaints have ever been made of the children who left the workhouse for service.

Subsequent Careers.—No boy or girl trained in the workhouse has ever been known to be convicted of any offence, or to have taken to an immoral life. The master has perfect knowledge of several boys and girls who left the workhouse turning out well and occupying respectable positions.

Of 80 girls sent out to domestic service during the last few years not one has ever returned to the workhouse.

MALLOW.—Industrial Training.—Twelve boys at agriculture, shoemaking, and tailoring. Sixteen girls knitting, sewing, and general housework. Two or three boys always in training in the clerk's office.

Nineteen boys and 3 girls have from time to time been transferred to the adult divisions.

In 1876 and 1877 11 children were sent out to service. Complaint has occasionally been made by a farmer of children sent out not being able to do the work required of them, such as milking cows.

Subsequent Careers.—No boys or girls reared in the workhouse are known to have been convicted of offences or to have led immoral lives. Many are known to have turned out well and to have occupied respectable positions, thus 2 boys are at present assistant clerks of unions, one is employed as book-keeper in a business house in Mallow. Four girls emigrated to America and are doing well, 1 girl is a pupil teacher in Limerick Convent, 2 are servants in London, 1 in service in Clonmel, 1 in Tipperary, 2 in Cork, 1 in Castletownroche, 1 a mill operative in Cork, 1 in service in Cluretown; all doing well.

KILMALLOCK.—Industrial Training.—Thirty-nine boys receive industrial training on the farm in all the various cropping and rotation of crops. Three are trained in the bakehouse, 8 in the tailors' shop, 3 in the shoemakers' shop. Thirty of the girls are taught knitting, sewing, washing, &c.

Thirty-one children sent out to service in 1876 and 1877. No complaints have been made respecting them.

No child has ever been transferred to the adult divisions.

Subsequent Careers.—"I have known about 100 girls leave the workhouse from time to time and attain to respectable positions as dressmakers and first-class servants, and at least 50 boys who got to be clerks with shopkeepers. Ten sergeant-majors in the army and the present Petty Sessions clerk at * * * were reared in this workhouse."

One boy has been convicted of an offence and 1 girl took to an immoral life after leaving the workhouse.

FERMOY.—Industrial Training.—Agriculture, baking, shoemaking, and tailoring. Sewing, knitting, and washing.

Twenty-one children sent out to service in 1876 and 1877. "I don't recollect for many years, more than 3 boys and 1 girl sent back to the workhouse, 2 of the boys and the girl were afterwards hired out and remained with their employers." "As a general rule the children taken out to service give great satisfaction to their employers—the relieving officers visit them once a month in their respective districts, and furnish a written report to the Board as to how they are going on as regards their health, clothing, and bedding, and if they are permitted to attend regularly to their religious duties."

Subsequent Careers.—"A great many of the boys to my knowledge have emigrated to Australia, America, &c. Many of the children reared here have attained to respectable positions in life—about 16 boys are in respectable positions in this country, such as non-commissioned officers in the army, clerks, others at their respective trades (taught them here), such as bakers, tailors, shoemakers—as regards girls I know six or seven who have been very comfortably married to tradesmen and small farmers. One orphan boy reared in my office was apprenticed to the grocery and hardware business, and gave such satisfaction that he ultimately got married to the eldest daughter of his master, who brought him a large fortune, and I understand he is now in a most prosperous business in Dublin."

YOUGHAL.—Industrial Training.—Boys, agriculture and trades. "The boys mend the uppers of all the shoes worn in the workhouse, and patch a great portion of the clothes worn by themselves and the men. Six boys work at shoemaking and 4 at tailoring, from 8 to 6 P.M. each day, except the days on

which they take outdoor exercise, and the days on which they work on the farm. Every morning they distribute the coals to the several wards and officers' apartments. The girls do all the sewing of new articles, the knitting and darning and a great part of the mending both for themselves and the younger children. They have sole charge of the cleansing of their dormitories and school-room and also of the chapel; and are engaged in the laundry at least once a week, where they do the greater part of the school-children's washing. They clean brasses and fire-irons and polish their own boots; they clean windows occasionally. A few of the elder assist the teacher in cutting out, and are taught to work the sewing machine. On one occasion a month since the girls made between Wednesday morning and Friday evening 8 petticoats, 8 chemises, 8 bibs, 4 dresses, and 4 capes. There are altogether 20 in the female school; of these 17 are engaged in industrial employment."

No children transferred to the adult divisions except cripples or idiots.

Number of children sent out to service in 1876, 1877, and 1878, 8 boys and 15 girls.

Altogether 4 children are remembered to have been returned to the workhouse on account of idleness or vice.

Subsequent Careers.—No boy reared in the workhouse has been convicted of any offence. One girl (M. C.) who left the house five years ago, has recently turned to an immoral life. Of the 23 sent out in the last 3 years, 20 now occupy respectable and industrious positions in society.

Macroom.—Industrial Training.—Boys, agriculture. Girls, needlework, washing, &c.

Seventeen children sent out to service in 1876 and 1877.

"Complaints have been general of the children sent out at an early age—those sent out when approaching maturity often give satisfaction—about half of those who go out under 15 are returned; they are generally taken out by farmers, under whom the work is too hard."

No children sent out have been convicted of any serious offence, several have turned out well, particularly the males, some of the girls have turned out loose characters. (Note.—In this workhouse a special mistress was appointed last year, as an industrial trainer on the recommendation of the Local Government Board.)

DUNMANWAY.—Industrial Training.—Twelve boys out of 18, agricultural work after school hours. Ten girls, out of 25, sewing, knitting, &c., morning and evening.

Twenty-seven children sent out to service in 1876, 1877, and 1878 (to 1st September). In two or three cases complaints have been made of boys sent out to service, and they have been sent back to the workhouse on that account.

Two boys are remembered to have been transferred to the adult divisions at the age of 15, 1 an imbecile, the other suffering from scrofula.

Subsequent Careers.—"Any whom I have known turned out in general very well, a few of them remarkably so. I know of none who have been convicted of offences, or girls who have afterwards turned to an immoral life."

LISMORE.—Industrial Training.—Boys, agricultural labour. Girls, knitting, sewing, washing, and scouring; 8 school-girls taught cooking in their turn by the matron every week.

Eight boys and 13 girls sent out to service in 1876, 1877, and 1878 (to 1st September). Some complaints have been made of the children sent out, but they were not well founded.

Only 1 girl remembered to have been transferred to adult divisions at the age of 15—she was delicate and on the doctor's books. No boys so transferred.

Subsequent careers of children sent out.—In general they have turned out well. No boy or girl ever convicted of an offence: 1 girl after she went to England turned to an immoral life. Within the past 10 years 1 orphan child trained in this workhouse has become a Roman Catholic priest—a brother of his is the first classical and mathematical teacher at * * *. An orphan girl trained here is a school mistress within three miles of this town. A boy trained here named * * *, is now superior of the Christain Brothers' schools in * * *. An orphan boy trained here * * * (names given in

original), is now a lieutenant in Her Majesty's Indian Army. A boy trained here is now a trusted clerk in a broker's house in * * *, and has £2 5s. a week. There are three female teachers in this locality who got their positions out of this house, and the mistress of the industrial work at an orphan, was trained here by the matron. Three other young boys got clerkships, and are doing well. Another boy educated in my (the master's) office is clerk to a solicitor in town. A young man named * * *, is a superintendent on the Great Southern and Western Railway.

KIRKALE.—Industrial Training.—Boys, agriculture. Girls, sewing, knitting, &c. The majority of the children are very young.

Sixteen children sent out to service in 1876 and 1877. No children have been sent back as idle or worthless. Within my recollection 1 girl has been sent back suffering from impaired sight.

Subsequent Careers.—With few exceptions those sent out have become useful and respectable members of society. One boy reared in the workhouse was convicted of breach of the rules, but nothing more serious. None of the girls have taken to an immoral life.

CORK.—Industrial Training.—Boys, all agricultural training; 10 learn tailoring, 8 shoemaking, others employed in bakehouse. Girls, sewing, knitting, piecing, washing, ironing, general housework. The girls make all their own clothes and those of the infant class: they knit and repair all the socks.

Fifty-five boys and 58 girls sent out to service in 1876 and 1877. No complaint of the uselessness or worthlessness of the boys sent out. "Within my recollection only 3 girls have been brought back, 1 for idleness, 1 for sullenness, 1 for bad conduct." "Complaints are not made of the worthlessness of the girls; they often leave through getting bad or low situations, and they are frequently induced by their mothers also, who dispose of the clothes and boots given to them by the guardians on their leaving the workhouse." (Head teacher).

"I remember 2 boys and 1 girl (the girl now in New Zealand), who have been transferred to the adult divisions at the age of 15." (Matron).

Subsequent Careers.—It is not easy to trace these in a large union like that of Cork, but I had before me last year a list containing the names and actual addresses of 76 girls trained in the Cork Workhouse who are known to have married well, or to have obtained and still to occupy very respectable positions after leaving the workhouse. I have now before me a list of 91 names of boys trained in the Cork Workhouse whose after career has been equally creditable—of these 27 are serving in the Royal Navy, and 13 in the Army. F. M. 9th September, 1878. The matron writes to me: "The children of well conducted parents invariably turn out well, and try by every means to have their identity with workhouse life lost. It is hard to expect the children of well-known pick-pockets and robbers to turn out well. I don't know what would become of these boys and girls but for the care bestowed on their moral and religious training in the workhouse. I think it very creditable that only 15 of the girls who left the workhouse school for five years are now to be found in the house."

The schoolmaster never heard of any boy trained in the workhouse being convicted of any offence, and only of one case being charged with an offence.

The schoolmistress states: "No girl from my school has ever been convicted of any offence."

With regard to the subsequent moral character of the girls trained in this workhouse it appears from the return already quoted in the body of my report, that of 1,255 girls traced during a period of 15 years, only 10 could be ascertained to have led an immoral life.—F. M.

DUNGARVAN.—Industrial Training.—Boys, light farm labour. Girls, sewing, knitting, washing.

Number of children sent out to service in 1877 and 1878, 10. Complaints as to the worthlessness of the children sent out to service are very exceptional in the Dungarvan Union.

Subsequent Careers.—The Clerk states that the subsequent careers of children trained in the workhouse "have fairly satisfied what society might expect." He knows of no boys or girls so trained who have afterwards been convicted of offences or lead immoral lives.

MITCHELSTOWN.—Industrial Training.—Twenty-one out of 27 boys trained in agriculture, 3 tailoring, 3 shoemaking. Girls at sowing, knitting, and household work.

Twenty-five boys and 29 girls sent out to service in 1876, 1877, and 1878 (to 1st September). No complaints have been made of the worthlessness of children sent out to service, and the few children who have returned to the workhouse from service, did so voluntarily after the expiration of their agreement.

Subsequent Careers.—"On the whole the children trained in the workhouse have turned out well in life, but there are instances, particularly of boys returning to the workhouse from service, preferring to remain therein than to stop outside. Never heard of any workhouse boy or girl being convicted of offences, and I can positively say that no girl so trained has turned to an immoral life."

In the past 18 years 7 boy and 19 girls have from time to time been transferred to the adult classes on attaining the age of 15.

No. 3.—REPORT from Mr. BOURKE.

GENTLEMEN,

Lisnagry, Limerick,
September, 1878.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st August, referring to statements reflecting on the administration of the poor law in Ireland, in relation to the children in the Workhouses, and calling upon me for a report as to the degree in which those statements might be applicable to any of the Poor Law Unions in my district, and generally as to the treatment and training of children in the Workhouse schools, and of its effect upon their career in life after leaving the Workhouse.

I regret that I have been prevented by family circumstances from making an earlier reply to this communication, for my intimate acquaintance with the Workhouse Schools in this district would have enabled me at once to declare that results such as are attributed to the system in force in Workhouse Schools could have no reference to the Workhouses in this district. On the contrary, I have every reason to feel satisfied that the system in force does not destroy self-respect and self-reliance in the children. Neither does it induce habits of idleness nor degrade their moral tone. These are the charges brought against it, and I should, indeed, feel the deepest regret if they were true.

I shall endeavour, in the course of this report, to offer some evidence in support of the confidence I feel in this respect. But I shall first refer to the system itself, and to some misconceptions which appear to prevail about it.

The children in these Workhouses are kept perfectly apart from the adult inmates. They have separate schoolrooms, play-grounds, and dormitories. They take their meals in the dining-hall, without association with any other class, and under the care of their teachers. The children attending schools here are, for the most part, between five and twelve years of age (a small proportion only being found who have passed that limit), and at fifteen they cease to belong to the school. The children under nine are attended at night by an inmate specially selected, and generally occupy a dormitory to themselves. In no case do they sleep more than two in one bed, and in the rare cases when they continue in school to fourteen or fifteen years they have sometimes separate beds. At meals their food, consisting chiefly of porridge and milk, or bread and

milk, is decently served, and I never heard of a cup being chained to the table.

It is an entire mistake to represent the children as treated with harshness and severity, or even with undue strictness. I can state with the utmost confidence, that the teachers in Workhouses in this district are kind and humane. The great majority of them I have known for years, and learned to regard with respect and esteem; and there is not a Board of Guardians with which I am connected where the least approach to cruelty would not be sternly checked.

The objection to the brand on the children's clothes is, perhaps, a little sentimental. The branding may not always be very neatly done, but it is a necessary precaution, and is applied to all clothing. In some Workhouses a special suit of clothes is used by the boys when taken out to exercise, and the girls are supplied with cloaks and hats, and on these there is either no brand or it is not conspicuously applied. But, as a matter of fact, the brand on Workhouse clothing is not looked upon as "unnecessary degradation," nor do I believe it has given one moment's "pain" to a single person that ever sought relief in a Workhouse. The uniform of a blue-coat boy is more remarkable, but it is not usually thought "degrading."

As to the schooling, I observe it is said, that in some houses it is indifferent, and in others so broken as to be of little use. Now, as regards the quality of the literary teaching generally in the Unions of this district, there is actually no ground for dissatisfaction. Some of the teachers are remarkably well qualified men and women, and all, without exception, are competent to impart a sound elementary education, equal to that in the average of National schools. In my half-yearly reports I have seldom occasion to find fault with the children's progress, and if you refer to the periodical reports of the District Inspectors of Schools, of which copies are furnished by the Commissioners of National Education, you will find them generally favourable, and showing quite as large a per-centage of promotions as other schools. If all the children continued steadily in the Workhouse the per-centage of promotions might be expected to exceed that of other schools; but of those who have parents in the receipt of Workhouse relief the attendance is frequently broken by the family quitting the Workhouse for a short time and returning again. As long as the children remain in the Workhouse their school attendance is most regular, and only broken by illness for which they are admitted to hospital. This fact may be easily established by reference to the class rolls.

Instruction in trades is afforded in nine out of the sixteen Unions under my charge; agricultural instruction of a high class in two of the others; and general occupation is provided for the boys, calculated to make them handy in just such a manner as would be done at home.

In the female school, needlework, by hand or machine, is uniformly taught, and washing in many of them. In Limerick, some instruction is also given in cooking.

It may possibly be the custom in some Workhouses "to turn out the children at the early age of ten, when the harvest comes on, to any farmer that will employ them," but all I can say is, that I never knew of it, nor heard of it, and that, as far as I know, it never takes place. The Guardians of this district, I know, are most careful in selecting proper employers with whom to place the children. No child is permitted to go to service without strict inquiry into the moral character and pecuniary circumstances of the party applying for him, nor unless the child's education is so far advanced as that he can

read, write, and cipher. Stipulations are uniformly made as to the rate of wages, and in many places it is required that the employer should profess the same religion as the child. There are also general instructions to the Relieving Officers to have an eye to them. Finally, it is extremely rare to find any child, over whom the Guardians have control, allowed to quit the Workhouse and enter service under twelve or thirteen years of age. Upon the whole, industrial training is given to Workhouse children to a greater extent than to children out of it, and more pains taken to prepare them for the work of life, and give them every chance of succeeding in it.

But, if the present system has a tendency to destroy self-respect and self-reliance—to induce habits of idleness, and to degrade the moral tone—if the children do not receive the industrial training necessary to prepare them for the work of life—if they are not done justice to, but turn out idle and bad members of society, it is only natural to expect that the seeds of evil thus sown would bear their inevitable fruit, that the gaols and courts of justice would afford a heavy record of vice and crime learned in the Workhouse schools, that they would supply to the streets of our towns a perennial stream of vagrant boys and prostitute girls, or, at the least, that the Workhouse would be crowded with lazy adult men and women trained to idleness and vice in its schools. Is this so? I believe it to be quite the reverse, and the statistics to which I shall now invite your attention appear to corroborate this opinion in a remarkable degree. The facts have been collected with care from the teachers of six of the largest Unions in my district—two in each of the three counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. These schools contain 500 of the gross total of 874 children (including infants) receiving education in the sixteen Unions comprised in my district, and I have gone back two years in the scrutiny, beginning on the 30th of June, 1876.

I. I find that during that period 988 children (excluding the infant school in Limerick) have been registered in the schools. Of these there were:—

Having one or both parents in the Workhouse,	575
Orphans,	191
Deserted,	222
Total,	988

II. And there were discharged and died during the same period 562, as under:—

With parents,	336
To service,	115
To trades,	43
Boarded out,	37
Transferred to hospital,	16
Do. to body of house,	5
Died,	10
Total,	562

III. And remaining on 30th June last in the schools 426, as follows:—

Having one or both parents,	210
Orphans,	125
Deserted,	91
Total,	426

IV. During these two years the numbers sent to service and trades were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Service,	43	72	115
Trades,	34	9	43
Total,	77	81	158

The service to which the boys were sent was chiefly farm service, and that of the girls domestic service. The boys' trades were principally tailoring, shoemaking, and, to a less extent, carpentering. Two of the girls became dressmakers, and the other seven were taken out to be taught cooking. In some Unions (notably in Roscrea, Ennis, Nenagh, and Tulla) agricultural and gardening operations are carried on in a superior manner, and the boys participate in all the advantages thus afforded in the way of instruction.

Twenty-five children out of the 158 sent out to service or trades re-appeared in the workhouse during these two years—principally owing to temporary sickness, requiring hospital treatment—two boys only having misconducted themselves and ran away from their places. And there are at present only about six or seven who are likely to remain inmates and sink into permanent pauperism. They are suffering from mental or bodily infirmity, disabling them from service. Many instances could be given of boys and girls trained in the Workhouse schools, who have risen by their ability and good conduct to situations of profit and trust. Boys have become excise officers and clerks—girls, nursery governesses and ladies' maids.

The boys gaining these distinctions have, with two exceptions, conducted themselves well; and I have not heard a single instance of a girl brought up in school, within the last ten or fifteen years, having fallen from the path of virtue. That such cases did occur during the famine time, and after it, I am not prepared to deny, and possibly there may be some of which I know nothing; but I assert, without fear of contradiction, that in regard to purity of life and conduct the girls brought up in Workhouse schools in this district contrast most favourably with those reared in many other charitable educational establishments. In this opinion those chaplains whom I have had an opportunity of now and then consulting, have generally concurred, and in the case of the Nenagh Workhouse, the Roman Catholic chaplain, when furnished by Mr. Arthur Moore with a set of interrogatories in support of his views, replied (as appears by the annexed letter from the Clerk of the Union) that the evils complained of had no existence in that workhouse.

Under these circumstances, it seems cruel to launch against the whole class of workhouse children the injurious accusations made in the speeches to which you refer. Perhaps the best reply to them, and the surest proof of the value of these workhouse children as servants, is that employers are constantly found returning for children to supply the place of those who have grown up or become settled in life.

V. Five cases only can be traced of direct transfer from the schools to the body of the house in the six Unions under consideration, and they are thus accounted for :—1 boy, deformed; 1 boy, blind; 1 girl, semi-idiotic; 2 girls became servants to officers of the house.

VI. During the two years under consideration, no instance occurred in these unions of convictions for criminal offences, and I only recollect five or six such cases in all my district.

VII. In paragraph 3, I have returned 426 children as at present in the Workhouse schools of the six Unions. The boys number 228, and amongst them are thirty-five tailors, five carpenters, and fifteen shoemakers, whilst all in different measure practice agriculture and gardening according to their strength and ability.

Of the 198 girls, all of sufficient age and strength, receive instruction in plain needlework by hand or machine, knitting and fine work, cutting out clothes, washing, making up their dormitories, and cleaning their schoolroom; and in Limerick, where the hospital kitchen is necessarily large, there are seven girls in training as cooks.

I think I have now shown that the judgment passed on the Workhouse school system, in the debate to which you have referred, is rash and unsupported by real facts, so far at least as relates to this district. And, perhaps, I may be permitted to conclude with a few remarks on the subject generally, though I am well aware I have nothing novel to bring forward, and that much of what I am about to say has been repeatedly laid down before.

1. The more nearly any mode of artificially bringing up children can be made to resemble the family system, the better.

2. It seems to me that augmenting the comforts and refining the treatment of Workhouse children to a degree that must raise them above the level of children outside, is not only unjust to the latter as a class, but calculated to induce the worst possible consequences to the children themselves, and to defeat the very objects desired by those who recommend it.

3. It appears to be forgotten that a large proportion of these children have parents living. I have shown in Table, No. 1, that over fifty per cent. were so circumstanced in the six Unions to which I referred, and the same relative proportion may be assumed to exist elsewhere. It would be impossible to extend to both these classes precisely the same treatment, for the attendance of children, whose parents are in the Workhouse, is too fluctuating to admit of it.

4. There must be two systems therefore—that framed for orphans and deserted children being the most complete and comfortable. But is it not possible that the care bestowed upon them, and more especially on those represented as deserted, may have a direct tendency to encourage the offence of desertion and loosen family bonds?

5. Again, if children with parents living, see those who were deserted more carefully nurtured and trained than themselves, there will be danger of comparisons not altogether advantageous to the parental relation.

6. These points have a direct bearing upon the question of District schools, as now advocated, and were discussed in the Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for 1857. The difficulties then pointed out are, I need hardly say, sure to recur.

7. District schools, therefore, appear scarcely to provide a fitting remedy for deficiencies and evils in the present system. It is very far, indeed, from my intention to represent the training and management of Workhouse school children as perfect, or incapable of improvement. Many points will, from time to time, suggest themselves in which changes may advantageously be made and valuable additions introduced into the schools, tending to advance the knowledge and usefulness of the children, and make their lives in school brighter and happier. But I contend that the existing system has been grossly misrepresented, that its results have been incorrectly stated, and that any radical alteration, especially in the direction of District schools, should be approached with

the greatest caution and viewed in the light of former experiments ; and that the dangers are most serious of bringing up children thrown upon public support, with different ideas and habits, from the class to which they belong, and into which they must, on all sound principles, look to being ultimately absorbed.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

ENCLOSURE.

Poor Law Union Office, Nenagh.

5th September, 1878.

SIR,

I beg to enclose returns regarding the schools, which I trust you will find correct.

The Rev. Dr. O'Mailly, P.P., Nenagh, some time ago waited on me with a printed circular he had from Mr. Arthur Moore regarding the Nenagh workhouse schools, and which contained a series of queries. The queries were of that nature which, if answered in the affirmative, would aid him in his arguments before the House of Commons, but after the interview I had with the Rev. Mr. O'Mailly, his reply to Mr. Moore was, that his queries in no one instance applied to the Nenagh Workhouse Schools, to which he gave every praise for their good religious and secular training.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. HUSTON SHEEHAN, Clerk of Union.

R. Bourke, Esq.

No. 4.—REPORT FROM MR. R. HAMILTON.

Culmore, Londonderry,

Oct. 21, 1878.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 21st August, No. 140, M. '78, drawing my attention to certain statements which have been circulated through the public press, reflecting seriously on the training and treatment of children in the Irish workhouses, and requesting me to furnish you with a report on the subject, I have the honour to inform you that I have made inquiry respecting the arrangements observed for the training and treatment of the children in the several workhouses of my district, and upon the effect it has had on their subsequent career in life, and I now beg to submit the following observations, especially in regard to the statement contained in the extract from the "Free-man's Journal" of the 16th August, herewith returned.

The arrangements for the training, and the general treatment of the children, are much the same in each Workhouse of my district, and may be stated as follows :—

Children, able to work, are employed before breakfast in cleaning up their dormitories, schoolrooms, &c. The breakfast hour is generally half-past eight, and the hours from half-past nine to one are set apart for literary instruction. An hour is then given for recreation, and the children get their dinner at two. After dinner, those of the girls who are old enough are employed for a short time in needlework, and the boys on the land, in the cultivation of crops for the use of the establishment.

During the summer months, and when the weather permits in winter, the children are taken outside of the premises for exercise and recreation, about three times each week. A record is generally kept of the time of leaving and returning to the house. I annex the form of Record (marked No. 1), used at Enniskillen Workhouse, which appears to be a good one.

The supper meal is served between six and seven o'clock, and soon after the children retire to their beds.

In some of the Workhouses a separate bed is given to each child, but in the majority they sleep two in a bed.

The meals are served in the dining hall, under the immediate supervision of the master, matron, and respective teachers. Each child and person is supplied with a separate utensil for eating and for drinking. I never heard of a "cup" being claimed to the table for the purpose as alleged.

A separate yard is attached to each school, where the children are allowed to play, and where they have every accommodation. The children are not allowed to mix with the adult inmates, except those under seven years of age, who have permission to be with their mothers after school.

On the whole, I am satisfied these arrangements are fairly carried out in the several workhouses of my district; of course, there may be an occasional exception in the carrying out of these rules, as much depends on the efficiency of the officers in charge of the place.

I have obtained a return of the children placed on the rolls of eighteen of the Workhouse Schools in my district during the ten years from September, 1868, to September, 1878 (the officers of the two remaining Workhouses have no records from which to supply the information asked for), and in the preparation of this return care has been taken not to count the same child a second time.

It will be seen from the detailed statement (paper marked No. 2) that during the above-mentioned period 3,389 children were placed on the School rolls of the eighteen Workhouses enumerated, and that 1,447 of these children (including 788 who were hired out) appear to have attended the Schools for more than a year, while 1,324, or more than one-third of the total number placed in the roll as above stated, were children who remained only a short time (less than a year) in the school, and whose subsequent career could hardly be affected in any way by the training they received in the Workhouse.

The children appear to have been hired out, either by the Guardians or by their own parents. When the parent is in the house the Guardians seldom interfere further than to see that the child is sent to respectable people.

I have obtained from the officers of each Workhouse, particulars of the arrangements which have been adopted for hiring out the School children. I append (paper marked No. 3) copies of the queries I issued for this purpose, and attached are copies of the replies I received from each Union.

With regard to the age of the children hired out, I observe that in the Workhouses of Gortin, Carrdonagh, Omagh, Lisnaskea, and Irvines-town, they are sometimes hired out as young as ten years of age, and even younger, while at Enniskillen and Glenties the maximum age is eleven years. At Donegal, Londonderry, Coleraine, Castlederg, Limavady, twelve years; Stranorlar and Strabane thirteen years, and at Monaghan fourteen years. There is, I may say, practically no rule to guide Boards of Guardians in this matter.

Guardians take different views on it; but for years past I have observed a decided objection, in most unions, to allowing children to be hired out before they had attained the age of twelve or thirteen years.

In the west of Donegal, and in the mountainous districts of other counties, it is usual for the children of the small farmers to be hired out for herding cattle during the summer months; and I take it for granted the workhouse children, in the neighbourhood of those districts, are hired out for the same purpose.

Of course, an idle occupation of this kind has a very injurious effect on young children; and I am of opinion workhouse children should not be hired out for such a purpose. But, unless specific instructions are issued, prohibiting the practice, I do not see how it can be prevented. The argument used by those who are in favour of sending out children at an early age is, that the children of the small farmers (rate-payers) and labourers have to earn their livelihood in this manner, and they do not see why the workhouse children should be treated differently.

When children are hired out for the summer as young as ten or eleven years of age, they generally return to the workhouse for the winter; but those hired out after twelve years of age seldom come back, and are, in most cases, lost sight of in a short time.

Very few children have remained in the workhouses after they have attained the age of fourteen years, and scarcely any (who are free from bodily infirmity) have been transferred from the school to the adult class.

There is no means available from which to obtain accurate information as to the subsequent career in life of the children after they have left the workhouse. All that is known is, that they seldom return as adult paupers. There is, however, good reason to believe that a large portion of them turn out well; and some instances are given by the officers, where the children trained in the workhouses have attained to creditable positions in afterlife, &c. Among others, I select the following from the Clerk of the Union at Milford, who writes:—

“Several boys who were educated in the workhouse have, by industry and their own perseverance, pushed themselves forward in life. One of them has been teaching a school under the Board of National Education for past nineteen years, and is classed first of first. Another emigrated, and is in a merchant's office in New York; and a third, who was a teacher under the Board of National Education for the past four years, is at present employed as teacher in a large seminary in England, at a large salary (progressive) and board. He has passed two examinations in Trinity College, Dublin, standing fifth place in one and first in the other. He is preparing for another examination in a few days.

“Another boy, reared in the workhouse, was apprenticed to a large house in the baking trade in Derry. He is now working at the trade in Glasgow, and earning thirty shillings per week.

“Two brothers, who were also brought up in the workhouse, have served their apprenticeship to trades—viz., one a tailor, and the other a painter. Each wrought at their respective trades in Derry, and have emigrated to America.

“Two sisters, who were brought up in the workhouse, sent out about twelve years of age to service; remained in their places, bore excellent characters, saved money, and emigrated to America. Before leaving, their wages was £12 to £14 per annum. One is married in America; the other is at service in the same house she engaged with on landing.”

I could give more instances of same description, but do not consider it necessary.

Children who have been hired out, sometimes return to the workhouse—but not often—before the expiration of their term of service,

from either alleged inability for the employment, or delicacy of health. Such cases are always received back, and careful inquiry made into the circumstances.

Instances of bad treatment to the children, on the part of their employers, seldom come before Boards of Guardians; and I am inclined to think such does not often occur.

For several years past I have endeavoured to have a book kept in each workhouse school in my district, in which two pages are set apart for each child. As soon as the child commences to write, a specimen of its handwriting is entered; and beneath this specimen the age of the child and date are entered by the teacher.

The child is subsequently required, at intervals of six months, to write a line or two immediately below the previous entry; the date, &c., being entered each time same as before.

The discharges and re-admissions of the child are also noted, and the progress from class to class.

I have found this book very useful in my periodical examinations of the schools. I think it has acted as a stimulus to exertion on the part of the teachers as well as the scholar; and it indicates pretty clearly what was done for each child in the way of education during the time it attended school.

Nearly all the Workhouse Schools in my district are under the National Board of Education, and the Reports of their Inspectors on the answering of the children are highly creditable to the Workhouse teachers.

It is worthy of note that, at the time of my inquiry, out of the total number of adult inmates of the Workhouses of my district, there were only thirty-two who were educated in the Workhouse Schools who afterwards returned as paupers. The particulars of these cases you will find in the Paper marked No. 5.

It will be observed that the bulk of them are persons suffering from either mental or bodily infirmity.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

APPENDIX.

- Form of Record kept at Kinniskillen Workhouse.—Exercise of Children.
Copy of Replies to Queries respecting arrangements for Hiring out Children.
Return, relating to Workhouse Children placed on School Rolls during last Ten Years.
Return of Adult Inmates, now in Workhouse, who were brought up in the establishment, with particulars relating to each case.

ENNISKILLEN UNION.

EXERCISE and RECREATION of the CHILDREN.

RETURN for the week ending Saturday 14th September, of the Exercise and Recreation of the Children of the Workhouse Female School, as directed by the Board of Guardians at their meeting on Tuesday, 2nd July, 1878.

Day of the Week and Date.	No. of Children taken out.	Time of leaving the Workhouse.	Time of return to the Workhouse.	Where the children were taken to.
Monday, 9th,	29	2.40	5	Levaghey.
Wednesday, 11th,	28	2.40	5 15	The Cross.
Saturday, 14th,	28	2.30	5	About 1 mile beyond Levaghey, along lake shore.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1878.

Signed, SARAH A. MONTGOMERY, Teacher.

QUERIES relating to arrangements for Hiring out Children, and Copies of Replies from following Unions.

1. Monaghan.	11. Castlederg.
2. Clones.	12. Stranorlar.
3. Lisanaska.	13. Irvinestown.
4. Enniskillen.	14. Dunfanaghy.
5. Coleraine.	15. Clogher.
6. Omagh.	16. Strabane.
7. Inishowen.	17. Letterkenny.
8. Glenties.	18. Milford.
9. Londonderry.	19. Limavady.
10. Donegal.	20. Gortin.

1. Give full particulars respecting arrangements for hiring out children? At what age are they generally hired out, and for what term? Are any precautions taken to secure their proper treatment?

2. Give the number of those hired out who returned to Workhouse, and show as far as you can what has become of them?

MONAGHAN UNION.

1. The Guardians object to hire out children under fourteen years of age, believing that they will gain more by being at school than in the country with farmers. Occasionally the parent hires them out a year or two younger. The period is generally about six months. Very few ever return, and only one for some years past. The Relieving Officer, by direction of the Guardians, visits the children occasionally to see that they are well taken care of, properly fed and clothed.

2. One, a boy, aged fourteen and a-half years, who is still in the house.

CLONES UNION.

1. The Guardians give out children when applied for by decent people, without naming any wages, on the engagement of the person to clothe and keep them comfortable, and send them to Sunday school, and places of

worship on Sundays. Ten years and upwards, no term named. The Relieving Officers see that the directions of the Board are carried out.

2. None of them have returned to remain in the house. They continue to remain out as servants and labourers.

LISNASKEA UNION.

1. They are hired out with farmers, to assist in doing some light work, their wages going to clothe them, sometimes the employer is required to send them to school two days in the week. From ten to fourteen years. For six months. The Relieving Officers are required to visit them, and see that they are properly treated.

2. Thirty; some were, after an interval, rehired; some left with their parents, and have been hired out by them; others have been lost sight of.

ENNISKILLEN UNION.

1. When suitable employers apply for children to be hired as servants, they are allowed to select the most fitting for their purpose out of the children that are over the age of eleven years. The wages are ranged at a rate of three to four shillings per month, according to their ability to work, and the circumstances of the employer, and in the event of their not turning out suitable servants, or the employer not treating them properly, they are to return them to the Workhouse, on complaint or report from the Relieving Officer.

2. Twelve children, out of those hired out, returned to the Workhouse temporarily, when overtaken by sickness or other causes, and were afterwards taken out by other employers, and finally succeeded in maintaining themselves.

COLERAINE UNION.

1. The children are generally hired out from twelve to fifteen years of age, for one year at from £1 10s. to £2 10s. wages, the Guardians giving them a decent outfit of clothing, and the employers entering into an engagement to properly maintain them, and permit them to go to their house of worship every alternate Sunday.

2. Seven returned only, and have since left and not returned.

OMAGH UNION.

1. Hired out to farmers in the Union for half a year at the current rate of wages paid in the locality. The wages are expended in clothing for the children so hired. At the age of ten years and upwards, for half a year. The Guardians of the division in which the child is hired has an oversight, and in case of any complaint the Relieving Officer is sent to make inquiry, and report upon the matter to the Board of Guardians.

2. All those hired out are obliged to return, in order to be rehired at the expiration of the term, and in some instances they remain in the house for a time, if there is no demand for servants. When they reach the age at which the Guardians cease to have control over them, they continue with the farmers as servants. There is only one person in the house at present who had been hired out.

INISHOWEN UNION.

1. The orphan children are hired out by the Board, and those who have parents in the house are hired by the parents to relations and acquaintances. Ages from nine to fifteen years. Term from March to November. Many of the children hired out in this way remain for two or three years with the same Master. Nothing further than that the Guardians are very particular to see that the children get respectable masters who will treat them kindly, and allow them to their houses of worship regularly.

2. Fifteen returned. Three of this class at present in house. The others are grown up and at service, and, I believe, some of them married.

GLENTIES UNION.

1. Farmers generally call at the Workhouse for servants to herd cattle. The parents arrange with the masters who employ them. Age from eleven to fourteen years, and term of service six months. No precaution except the respectability of the parties who employ them.

2. Ten returned to the Workhouse; one enlisted; two returned with illegitimate children; and seven are at service.

LONDONDERRY UNION.

1. Children are hired out from twelve to thirteen years of age. The boys for periods of six, and the girls for one or three months. Children having a parent in the house are hired out by such parent, and in all other cases by the master or matron.

2. Only six, who were hired out of the Workhouse are at present in it. The others generally came back again for two or three years, after which they are lost sight of.

DONEGAL UNION.

1. Applicants are required to go before Guardians (at weekly meetings), who inquire as to fitness of place, work to be done, wages offered, &c.; and invariably hire out to persons of same religious persuasion. From twelve years of age and upwards. For the usual hiring term of six months. The Relieving Officer is required to look after them, and wages are paid through him.

2. Three of those stated as remaining in Workhouse were hired, but returned under the following circumstances:—One was only on trial, and was readmitted at his own request. Two were brought back by Guardians, as they did not approve of the treatment given by employers.

CASTLEBERG UNION.

1. The children are hired out at the age of twelve or fourteen years for the term of six months, at the rate of wages generally current in the neighbourhood for such class of servants. When hired at a distance from the Workhouse the Relieving Officer has been directed by the Guardians to visit them, and report on their treatment.

2. None.

STRANORLAR UNION.

1. Hired out to respectable parties of their own religious denomination, unless parent consents to a different arrangement. After thirteen years of age for three or six months. Relieving Officer visits them and reports, if necessary.

2. One is in Workhouse at present, age twenty. Sent back from Ballyshannon Convent.

IRVINESTOWN UNION.

1. There is no special arrangement as to hiring out. They are generally hired out from ten years and upwards for six months. None; except through their parents.

2. The children hired out seldom or ever return, except through sickness.

DUNFANAGHY UNION.

1. The present Officers are unable to give any particulars as to the arrangements for hiring out children.

2. Twelve children appear to have been hired out during last ten years, and all of them seem to have done well.

CLOGHER UNION.

1. The children are hired out by their mothers and the Guardians. From ten to fifteen years of age, and for terms of six and twelve months. The arrangements generally entered into by the Board are that the children should be sent to school, and properly clothed and fed.

3. When the term for which they are hired has expired, the children generally return to the house to be again hired, or to remain during the winter, and, in some cases, they remain in the employment of the persons to whom they were hired out.

STRABANE UNION.

1. Children are usually hired out when opportunity occurs after the age of about thirteen years. The period of service is usually for six or twelve months. The person to whom orphans are hired out must be of the same religious denomination as that which the child professes. He must also be known to some of the Guardians to be a proper person to have the custody of the child.

2. In nearly all cases the children hired out have eventually obtained places, and do not seek the support of the Union.

LETTERKENNY UNION.

1. The Guardians, at the time for hiring, cause all the children supposed to be fit for same to come before them; they then send those approved to the hiring market in charge of the master, who is to hire them only in case of finding suitable masters. The age from eleven years old and upwards; the term being for half-year, generally from May, where the children have parents in the house, the consent and approbation of the parent or parents in each being first had. The known character of the party hiring the child is the principal guarantee as to

proper treatment. If any cause of complaint arises, the child returns to the house and states same to the Board.

2. The number of those hired out as above during the past ten years do not exceed thirty; the greater portion returned to the house at the end of the half-years for which they were hired, till they attained the age of from thirteen to fifteen years when they almost invariably remain out at service; none after that age remain in the house if capable of hiring.

MILFORD UNION.

1. The parents of children in the Workhouse are permitted to make the best terms they can when hiring them out. From thirteen years of age up; for six months at least. Yes; the Guardians look after any orphan children; and parents having children hired out, if remaining in the Workhouse, are granted a pass to visit them.

2. About eight returned to the Workhouse, but six of them were immediately hired out again by their parents to other employers in whose service they remained (and are at present in service), the remaining two are in the Workhouse, the Guardians being of opinion they were too young to be sent out to service yet, viz., eleven and a half years. Children who go out to service of their own free will never return except from ill-health.

LIMAVADY UNION.

1. The applicant for a servant comes before the Board of Guardians, and enters into a written engagement to feed, clothe, and maintain the child for a stated period, usually one year; the Guardians also arrange the amount of wages to be paid. Generally fourteen years. One year. Only the written engagement.

2. Only one girl who is at present an inmate, and was obliged to leave from bad health and weak eyes.

GORTIN UNION.

1. Our children are sent to Omagh Workhouse under "Schools' Order," and their mothers generally hire them out. Eight years; it is not the Board of Guardians who hire the children out at this age, but the parents of the children themselves. Six months. Their mothers generally see to them, except in the case of an odd orphan or deserted child; the Relieving Officer pays particular attention to the last-named when hired in the Gortin Union.

2. Two. Those two children will not stop with any one, not even with the most respectable people. Both are at present in Workhouses, one here and the other in Omagh.

RETURN of CHILDREN placed on SCHOOL ROLLS of following Workhouses.

Union.	Gross number of Children placed on School-roll from Sept., 1888, to Sept., 1878. (10 years.)	Number in Col. 2 who did not attend the School one year during this period.	Number in Col. 2 who were taken out by Relatives, having attended School more than one year in this period.	Number in Col. 2 who were hired out, either by Parents or by Guardians, from the Workhouse.	Number in Col. 2 who died in Workhouse.	Number in Col. 2 remaining in School, Sept., 1878.	TOTAL.
Enniskillen, . . .	343	129	54	93	7	60	343
Donagh, . . .	131	67	19	24	2	27	131
Londonderry, . . .	492	128	165	176	22	61	492
Stranorlar, . . .	71	23	14	17	3	14	71
Letterkenney, . . .	99	25	18	32	7	17	99
Lisnavady, . . .	167	95	8	24	9	33	167
Monaghan, . . .	270	97	41	54	7	27	270
Glenties, . . .	172	62	57	30	2	21	172
Inishowen, . . .	133	43	40	28	2	20	133
Coleraine, . . .	230	67	38	79	12	61	230
Omagh, . . .	349	117	4	178	25	45	349
Castlederg, . . .	94	39	17	20	1	17	94
Strabane, . . .	208	147	32	17	8	44	208
Lisnakea, . . .	160	105	10	20	10	15	160
Irvinestown, . . .	250	150	39	37	3	20	250
Dunfanaghy, . . .	32	16	—	12	—	4	32
Millford, . . .	113	30	62	4	—	21	113
Gortin, . . .	Included under Omagh School District order.						
	3,389	1,324	659	788	121	497	3,389
Clogher, . . .	200	Officers of these Unions unable to furnish particulars.					
Clones, . . .	219						

RETURN of ADULT INMATES in WORKHOUSES September, 1878, who were brought up in the Establishments.

Union.	Number.	Particulars of such cases.
Monaghan, . . .	—	—
Clones, . . .	1	A weak minded woman.
Lisnakea, . . .	—	—
Enniskillen, . . .	3	A woman with illegitimate child, and 2 in defective health.
Coleraine, . . .	3	Two idiots, 1 blind.
Strabane, . . .	2	In bad health.
Omagh, . . .	1	do.
Inishowen, . . .	1	do.
Glenties, . . .	2	Women with illegitimate children.
Londonderry, . . .	7	Two lame, 5 partially blind.
Donagh, . . .	1	Woman with illegitimate child.
Castlederg, . . .	1	An idiot boy.
Stranorlar, . . .	1	Sent back from a Convent.
Lisnavady, . . .	2	Both imbecile.
Irvinestown, . . .	2	In bad health.
Dunfanaghy, . . .	—	—
Letterkenney, . . .	3	Two in bad health, 1 an idiot.
Clogher, . . .	—	—
Gortin, . . .	1	Woman of bad character.
Millford, . . .	1	A boy of weak intellect.
	32	

No. 5.—REPORT from Mr. O'BRIEN.

GENTLEMEN,

42, Waterloo-road,
28th October, 1878.

I have to apologise for my inability, owing to various causes of interruption, to reply earlier to your letter of the 21st August last, enclosing an extract from the "*Freeman's Journal*" of the 16th of that month, containing a report of certain statements which appear to have been made in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the previous day, on the subject of the condition of pauper children in Irish Workhouses, and the necessity for taking steps to improve it—especially in the matter of industrial training.

Before proceeding to address myself to the matter of your communication to me, I may perhaps be allowed to premise that the early and special notice which this subject has attracted from you is not, in my opinion, by any means either premature or uncalled for.

If, after forty years trial of its effects, our Irish Workhouse system of training pauper children has been only fruitful in producing the painful results that have just been attributed to it, no one will be found, I apprehend, to deny that it, indeed, demands from the Legislature either its immediate and total abolition, or a very thorough reform in its details.

On the other hand, if it can be shown, as I venture to think it can, on the evidence of recorded and incontrovertible facts that the general condition of things has been in all essential respects the very opposite of what it has been described to be, I think it must be equally acknowledged that the very grave statements recently directed against the system demand at your hands a prompt and authoritative refutation, both in the interest of, and as a simple act of justice to, that numerous and most helpless class of the community—the children of the destitute poor—whose humble hopes of advancing themselves in life, the circulation of such aspersions on their characters and conduct is so seriously calculated—if left unchallenged—to prejudice, if not entirely destroy.

The charges just urged against the Workhouse system may be conveniently classified under twelve separate heads, to each of which I shall now take leave to advert as briefly and succinctly as the facts to be treated of will allow :—

No. 1. Alleged tendency of the system to destroy self-respect and self-reliance, induce habits of idleness, and degrade the moral tone of the children who have been subject to its influence.

With a general and sweeping allegation such as this, it is always, I need hardly observe, exceedingly difficult to deal ; but I propose to meet it here—1. by an appeal to certain general statistical results applicable to the entire of my present official district, and—2. by supporting and illustrating these by a reference to some particular facts and cases which the records of the different Unions enable me to supply.

During the past thirty years a vast multitude of destitute children, of whose number it would be impossible here to attempt even an approximate estimate, have, it will be conceded, passed through the various Irish Workhouses, after having first therein received such literary instruction and industrial training as they were capable of imparting.

Of these, very many have, of course, in process of time, either emigrated to other countries or died ; but at least a very large proportion of them must, it may be assumed, still remain in Ireland in some position or other.

Now, if the training and education received by these classes was really of the useless and demoralising character that has been ascribed to it, it would seem to follow, as a matter of course, that the present adult Workhouse population would be, at least, very largely composed of this particular element, while an examination of the facts will be found to demonstrate that the very opposite to this is the case, and in a very remarkable degree, too.

Applying this test to the case of my own particular district, I find the facts to stand thus:—

The several Workhouses comprised in it contained during the past year an average daily population of 8,008, and amongst these there are at the present time only 255 adult inmates, or only a little over 3 per cent. of the entire who were, when under 15, educated in the schools.

Of this number, 158, or more than three-fifths of the entire, are now Workhouse inmates, owing entirely to either temporary sickness or permanent mental or physical infirmity, leaving a residuum of only 97 to be accounted for by the various causes which must be everywhere and at all times expected to operate, more or less, in producing failure to make way in life, and its consequent destitution.

Applying the same test to fresher and more recent facts, it will be found that a similar result is attained.

There are at the present time 1,060 children (including the infant classes) attending the several Workhouse schools in my district, and the number placed out from these, in service and other employments, during the last five years, was 1,136 in all, which would thus represent an annual discharge in this way of more than one-fifth of the school population.

Of this large number, only 72 are returned to me as being now again Workhouse inmates, 46, or nearly two-thirds of the entire being so on account of illness or accident, &c., and the remaining 27 owing to various ordinary causes—such, *e.g.*, as inability to do the work exacted from them, complaints against their employers, quarrels with fellow-servants, or a desire to get back to mothers who still remained inmates of the Workhouse, &c.

In one important Union—Woxford—of 82 children placed out in employment during the last five years, not one has since returned to the Workhouse, and the Master, in answering a series of queries I had addressed to him, writes thus as to this:—

“It is noteworthy of remark on this query, that, of the many girls who left our schools to earn their bread during the past ten years, not one returned with loss of reputation or character, nor have we heard of any of the boys immorally misconducting themselves.”

In the Rathdrum Union—the principal Union of the county Wicklow—of 54 children placed out during the same period (the last five years), only one boy who had lost a limb has returned, and the master of the Workhouse writes as follows:—

“I am aware that many of the girls, after stopping with farmers for a certain time, pass up into a higher class of servants (housemaids, parlourmaids, &c.), their education in Workhouse schools and industrial training enabling them to do so.”

In the Rathdown Union, in which ninety-four children have been placed out in service during the past five years, and of whom (omitting ten since returned on the ground of delicacy or illness), only four are now again reported to be inmates; the master writes:—

“Of the several children brought up in this Workhouse, one is at present schoolmaster in the W—— Workhouse, and a sister of his a National teacher—

one was an officer in this Workhouse, and held it until his death; one is an officer (Hospital Sergeant) in another institution; others are clerks, shop assistants, shoemakers, tailors, and bakers."

In the North Dublin Workhouse (containing at the present time 226 school children), in which the number placed out in service and other employments during the last five years was 289—of whom only fifteen are now again inmates—viz:—Twelve owing to illness, &c., and three from other causes. The master—one of the most experienced and intelligent officers in the service—furnishes the following cases—as a few amongst many—the particulars of which have, from time to time, come under his own personal recognizance.

I may premise he has furnished the names of the parties in full, but for obvious reasons I deem it better to here insert the initials in each case only :—

"The boys generally like to enter the army or, if possible, the navy, or to get situations as waiters or servants; some in offices, or respectable places in public institutions. The girls get situations as nurses, wardmaids in hospitals, or attendants in asylums; some as teachers in schools, shop attendants, or needle-workers.

The following are a few names :—

"P. H., conducting a department in a large house in London; N. H., grocer; J. H., a monk of St. Patrick; W. K., shopkeeper; W. K., sergeant in the army; J. T., clerk; M. S., shop assistant; J. O'C., carpenter; C. O'C., carpenter; T. F., law clerk; P. M., on Midland Railway; J. M., clerk; M. R., regimental bandmaster; K. G., schoolmistress in a National school; E. K., schoolmistress in a National school."

The facts just submitted all speak sufficiently for themselves, and it appears to me that, so far at least as this district is concerned, they not only do not sustain in any way the allegations contained in the particular paragraph of the Parliamentary Report to which I am now addressing myself, but that, on the contrary, they afford striking evidence of the solid success which has, as a rule, attended the training and education of the children in the several Workhouses concerned.

No. 2.—That the clothes served out to the Workhouse boys have marks on the cap and shoulders which can be read a mile off, and are a great source of pain to them.

It is, no doubt, a fact that in Workhouses—as I believe in most other public institutions—the inmates are supplied with clothing of a uniform make and pattern, and also, that to prevent a serious loss of public property, and admit of its being traced when made away with, the name of the particular union to which they belong is usually branded on the different articles of clothing and bedding in use; but I have never before understood that this was by anyone regarded as a grievance, or that the practice had ever occasioned the slightest feeling of pain either to adults or boys.

No. 3.—That in some Workhouses the boys had to be in a bed with one or more occupants.

In some of the Workhouses in this district, the school children—both boys and girls—occupy separate beds, and in no instance are more than two of either sex allowed to sleep together—an arrangement which, owing to the extreme youth of the majority, has never been considered open to much objection.

No. 4.—That in some Workhouses the boys are fed from a common plate, if the food is not, as it is alleged sometimes happens, thrown upon the table before them.

No such arrangement exists in any Union in this district.

Each boy is supplied with a separate utensil, both for his liquid food (as soup, milk, &c.), and for his solid food (as stirabout, &c.)

Bread and potatoes (when used) are, as a matter of course, placed on the table beside him.

No. 5.—That in some Workhouses it is believed the inmates have to drink from a cup chained to a table.

During thirty years' experience of Workhouse life and arrangements, I have never before even heard of such a suggestion as this; nor do I believe that one solitary instance of such a practice either now exists, or ever has existed, in any part of Ireland.

No. 6.—That the schooling "varies;" that in some Workhouses it is "indifferent;" while, in others it is so "broken," that it would hardly be of any service to the children.

That the schooling given in different Workhouses "varies" a good deal, is a truism; but this is equally applicable to schools of whatever kind or degree—dependent, as it must necessarily always be, to a great extent, upon the skill, efficiency, and attention of the particular teachers from time to time employed.

So far as I am aware, it is, however, only liable to be "broken" by sickness; or, where children having one or more parents in the Workhouse, are necessarily obliged to take their discharge from it whenever the latter do so.

I believe it will be found that, in all essential respects, the education afforded in Workhouse schools is not only not "indifferent," but will, as a rule, bear favourable comparison with even the best conducted of the external National schools of the country.

In all the Unions in my district, with one exception, the several Workhouse schools are connected with, and under the official supervision of, the National Board of Education, by whose skilled and experienced Inspectors they are now regularly subjected to a strict annual examination under "the system of results," the facts connected with which are regularly communicated in each case, through the Local Government Board, to the respective Boards of Guardians, who give prompt attention to any defects pointed out, and to any remedies suggested.

Teachers proving themselves to be either intractable or inefficient, are—after first being duly cautioned and admonished—required to tender the resignation of their offices; and are replaced by others, selected from candidates duly qualified in accordance with the rules of the Education Department, before whose Inspectors they are also periodically required to present themselves for examination.

There is always an adequate staff of fairly remunerated teachers maintained in each Union.

With the exception of two small Workhouses—in which the female teacher is found sufficient to instruct both boys and girls—all the Unions in this district are provided with two, and some with three, teachers; and of the two Metropolitan Workhouses, one has six and the other seven, for the purposes of literary instruction, and apart altogether from those engaged in the industrial training of the children—as agriculturist, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, &c.

No. 7.—That it is in some Workhouses the practice to turn the children out at the early age of ten, to any farmer who would give them employment when the harvest comes in; after spending a short time with whom, they either go to another farmer or return to the Workhouse, where they remain for the winter. That this goes on from year to year, no one having any care or regard for them, and there being no practical supervision exercised over them.

It is not the practice in any Union in this district "to turn the children out" at any age.

Applications for children are constantly made to Boards of Guardians at their weekly meetings; but I have very generally found a decided unwillingness on their parts to give them in such cases, before they have received a reasonable amount of education, are fitted in other respects for the object in view, and have attained a sufficient age for the purpose, and which is generally regarded as being at about from twelve, or more usually thirteen, to fourteen years of age and upwards.

The hiring is by the quarter, half-year, or year, according to circumstances.

I usually find that, before giving out a Workhouse child, the Guardians take considerable pains to satisfy themselves as to the character and general suitability of the employer; requiring, where they do not themselves happen to know the parties, a certificate on the subject from some local guardian, magistrate, or clergyman; and also not uncommonly arranging the rate of wages to be paid, and the other conditions of the hiring.

In both the Metropolitan Unions, I am aware that very stringent conditions, indeed, are observed in relation to all such cases, including reports from their own relieving officers, before a child is permitted to be given out.

After leaving the Workhouse a certain amount of supervision is, in some Unions, exercised over the children, by either the local guardians or relieving officers, but this is not found generally practicable, and it may be doubted, perhaps, whether, if it even were so, private employers would be found willing to suffer, without resenting it, too much intrusion of this kind into their domestic affairs.

No. 8.—That the boys and girls in Irish Workhouses cannot in any sense be regarded as having the industrial training necessary "to prepare them for the work of life;" that their treatment is "unnecessarily harsh and severe," and is made "penal" in their regard.

Taking the concluding part of the foregoing paragraph first in order, I may be permitted to observe, upon the general statements it contains, that I have been, during the lengthened period of thirty years, familiarly acquainted with the inner working of the system, and as the result of the observations I have, during that time, been in a position to make, in considerably more than half the Irish Poor Law Unions, I think I may take it upon myself to affirm, that there is not now, and never has been, to my knowledge, the slightest justification for such a statement as this.

I believe that, as a rule, the children in the Irish Workhouses have received at the hands of the teachers, and other officers placed in authority over them, kindly and considerate treatment in every respect, and I feel further persuaded that there are few, if any, Unions in Ireland where, if a different course had been pursued, the guardians, chaplains, and medical officers would have hesitated to expose and suppress such an abuse with promptitude and firmness.

As regards the amount of industrial training at present extended to, and enjoyed by, Workhouse children generally, it is, no doubt, quite true that many of the domestic and other duties which they are often called upon to perform, immediately after quitting the Workhouse, are of a nature which they are not, and cannot, be expected to be at once qualified to undertake.

Like servants from private life entering for the first time on similar duties, they will necessarily have at the outset much that is entirely new to them to learn; but in the Workhouses it will be found that, having regard to the tender ages of the great majority of the children, as a rule industrial is combined with literary instruction as far as circumstance will permit; and that the former is, generally speaking, of such a description as to lay the foundation for their becoming useful and successful members of society so soon as time and opportunity have admitted of their supplementing what has been thus learned with some practical experience of a more technical kind—a result which, it is submitted, the facts and statistics quoted in the early part of this report conclusively show has been already very generally attained.

In concluding this branch of the subject, and in illustration of the arrangements made in regard both to the literary and industrial training of the children, and, generally, “to prepare them for the work of life,” I take leave to submit herewith a statement showing, in minute detail, the different engagements and occupations of the children in one of the Workhouses in my district, from the hour of their rising in the morning to their retiring to rest at night, and which will, probably, suffice to answer the purpose of a general illustration on this point, without entailing the necessity for wearying you with the details of each Union separately.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

Statement of daily occupations of school children :—

“Rise at 6 o'clock.

“Wash and clean to 7. Take bath three times a week in summer, and once a week in winter.

“Prayers, 7 to 7½.

“Breakfast, 7½ to 8 to 8½. Those who are told off make up beds, wash and clean wards, stairs, and other housework till 10 o'clock.

“The children are brought to walk three times weekly, from 9 to 10; sometimes for a longer period. The boys generally stay for one and a half hours. The children are always in charge of a teacher; the girls and younger children are provided with cloaks and hats.

“The boys who are not at any industrial training attend school from 9 to 12; 12 to 12½, play; 12½ to 2, school; dinner, 2 to 3; school, 3½ to 5; supper, 5 to 6; prayers, 6; to their wards at 7.

“When the boys were at the sheds they attended school for an hour in the evening, to suit the boys attending trades and agricultural work.

“The girls and younger children commence school at 10, and continue to 2. Thursday is devoted to religious instruction. Saturday is half-day in all the schools. The R. C. chaplain examines the children in the three schools from 10 to 11; the Protestant chaplain on Thursdays.

“All the children go to dinner from 2 to 3. Dinner consists of bread and meat soup three days in the week; the other days they get new milk. The medical officers order any children, as they may think right, meat diet for dinner six days in the week. The dietary of the children attending the halls is entirely regulated by the medical officers. They get potatoes when procurable, and vegetables daily at dinner.

“School, 3 to 5; supper, 5 to 6; prayers at 6, and to their wards at 7—arrange and prepare beds, &c.”

“Note.—The children go to their wards at eight o'clock in the summer half year, and at 7 in the winter half year.”

"Industrial training is as follows:—

"Twenty boys attend at the Farm in alternate weeks, making the total forty.

"Six learning tailoring alternate weeks—making the total twelve.

"Six shoemaking—total twelve.

"Two at carpentering—making four.

"Some boys are taught painting.

"The working hours are 10 to 2 and from 3 to 4½.

"Eight girls wash in laundry for children alternate weeks, from 10 to 2 and 3 to 4½.

"Girls of sufficient age are taught needlework, sewing, and knitting one hour daily.

"Three attend officers, kitchens, and learning cooking, &c.; and all who are sufficiently strong, cleaning, scrubbing floors, making up wards, and general household work.

" (Signed) MICHAEL WEDDICK, Master."

No. 9. That it is desirable to press on Government the necessity for classification in workhouses, and, especially, the separation of the children from adult paupers.

I am not aware of any instance in this district in which the separation here sought for is not already, and has not always been strictly and uniformly enforced.

The school children invariably occupy separate play yards, school-rooms, and dormitories, &c., under the constant supervision of responsible officers, and, except during the short periods of each day, during which it is the general practice to permit parents to see their own children, either in the school-room or dining hall, there is no intercourse whatever permitted between them and any class of adult inmates.

No. 10. That in some Workhouses in Ireland—for the mere sake of economy—women of the very lowest class are employed as assistant nurses—those being chosen who have not one or two illegitimate children only, but so many as to occupy the mother all day and prevent her going out to harvest work.

There are, unfortunately, to be found in most, if not in all Unions, a certain number—sometimes very small and sometimes more considerable—of young women who having, when in service in the country, fallen victims to seduction, and thus become burthened with the support of one, and sometimes even two children, are thus debarred from continuing to earn the bread of independence, and are constrained to become permanent inmates of the Workhouse.

The conduct, language, and general demeanour of the great majority of this unhappy class are found to be perfectly irreproachable and unobjectionable, and, instead of forcing them to spend their lives in a state of listless inactivity in the nursery department, it has long been the general practice of Boards of Guardians to employ their energies and utilise their services in the various duties of the Workhouse—including very often attendance upon the sick, under the immediate supervision of the paid and responsible nurses.

Against this arrangement which, it is obvious, is one equally beneficial to the class of inmates in question and to the ratepayers, no valid objection can, in my opinion, be urged; but it is not true, so far as my experience has extended, that women of abandoned character, or continued misconduct, are ever so employed.

Women of that description are usually placed by themselves in what is termed the "separation ward" of the Workhouse, and are stringently restrained from mixing, in any shape, with the other classes.

No. 11. That, whatever might be the case in the country Unions, the town Workhouses were even worse, and that when a girl or boy reached the age of fifteen, being obliged from delicacy or some other cause to remain in the Workhouse, he or she was at once transferred to the older ward, to have eradicated whatever sense of decency or propriety might remain.

The cases in which children of either sex now remain in the Irish Workhouses to an age exceeding fifteen years are, as a rule, very rare, save in cases of sickness or delicacy, or under some other exceptional circumstances, and the statistics already quoted (see page 84) by me will explain how very insignificant a fraction of the Workhouse population in my district the entire of this class constitutes at the present time.

When they do, from whatever cause, so remain, they have, as a matter of course, to be placed with the particular class to which they then legally belong; but I believe it to be an unwarrantable perversion of the known facts to allege that such transfers, where they occur, are followed by the lamentable consequences that have been here attributed to them, or that the "elder wards" of the Workhouse are such centres of depravity and contamination as the statements made in regard to them would seem clearly to imply.

No. 12. That it was generally believed that the children in the Workhouse were not done justice to, and that, as a rule, they turned out idle and bad members of society.

This paragraph contains substantially but a repetition in another form of the charges already dealt with under the heads of paragraphs No. 1. and No. 7 respectively, and which have been there, I venture to submit, conclusively shown to be, in the general application made of them, both unfounded and unjust.

I have now, as I proposed at the commencement of this report, gone in detail through each of the several heads of complaint touched upon in the newspaper extract which accompanied your letter, and it only remains for me to add, in conclusion; with respect to the recommendation which appears to have been in the course of the discussion urged upon the attention of Parliament, namely, that large district industrial schools should be established in this country, and made to take the place of that Workhouse system of education and training so much and so strongly assailed on this occasion that, if such a change as that contended for should ever come to be adopted, I must take leave to express the very great doubts I entertain whether any benefits the children may, in other ways, derive from it, can ever at all adequately compensate for the loss of the undoubted advantage under the present system enjoyed in the feeling of direct personal interest entertained in regard to each individual case, and the intimate personal knowledge of them acquired from close and constant intercourse by local Guardians, and officers, both, alike, circumstances to which, I am persuaded, may be attributed in no small degree the large measure of success in forwarding them in life which, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, has, as I have here, however imperfectly, endeavoured to show, been achieved in the past time and under the existing order of things.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. O'BRIEN, &c.

No. 6.—REPORT from Mr. ARMSTRONG.

SIR,

Chaffpool, Ballymote,
11th November, 1878.

Referring to your circular of the 21st August last, enclosing copy of certain proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the treatment of children in the Irish Workhouses, and directing me to report as to the degree in which the statements therein contained are applicable to any of the Unions in my district, and generally of the treatment and training of the children in the Workhouse Schools. I have the honour to report for the information of the Local Government Board, that since the receipt of your letter I have visited all the Workhouses in my district, and made careful inquiries as to the management of their respective schools, and the treatment of the children.

With regard to the branding of the boys' clothes, I found that in all the Unions they are marked with the Workhouse stamp, some internally, but, as a rule, externally. I do not consider it a mark of degradation, but it might be avoided by having the clothes for the future stamped internally.

Two boys generally occupy the same bed, but frequently, separate beds are provided; the same may be said of the girls.

The Schoolmistress (and where there is one the Schoolmaster), superintends all meals which are served out of the usual fitted trays or tin dishes and porringers. I think porringers should be provided in every house.

I annex a return of the number of children who went out to service during the years 1876 and 1877, and the number of them who returned and are still inmates.

The course of instruction in the various Schools being that laid down by the Commissioners of National Education, I did not inquire into it closely; but I am informed some few boys are receiving agricultural instruction, and the girls are taught sewing, knitting, &c., and in some instances, the use of the sewing machine.

There is no communication between the school children and adult inmates, unless under the supervision of an officer, and where one or two adults may sleep in the dormitories for the purpose of taking charge of them in thirteen of the Unions under my charge; but in the following there is more communication than appears desirable.

Claremorris.—The girls have no communication with the adult inmates, except one adult sleeps in their dormitory. The boys inhabit the same yard as the male adults, but have a separate day room; one adult also sleeps in their dormitory.

Killala.—The two oldest boys sleep in the same dormitory as the adult inmates, the others being young are in the girl's dormitory, with one adult inmate in charge. There is also a good deal of communication between children and adults which cannot be avoided owing to the construction of the house.

Newport.—The boys inhabit the same day room as the adult inmates, and some of the latter sleep in their dormitory. The girls have no communication with the adults.

Tobereury.—The boys inhabit the same day room and yard as the adults, and four adult inmates sleep in their dormitory; one woman sleeps in girl's dormitory.

On the whole I consider the Schools of the several Workhouses under my charge are very fairly conducted, and that the children are comfortable and kindly treated.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. ARMSTRONG, Inspector.

The Secretary, Local Government Board.

A Return of the number of children in the following Union Workhouses who have gone out to service during the years 1876 and 1877, and the number of them who have returned as residents to the Workhouse.

	No. gone to Service.	No. of these Returned.
Ballina,	20	5
Ballyshannon,	17	2
Bawnboy,	10	1
Belmullet,	21	3
Boyle,	29	1
Carrick-on-Shannon,	13	4
Castlebar,	16	-
Claremorris,	-	-
Dromore West,	4	2
Killala,	7	4
Manorhamilton,	11	3
Mohill,	11	3
Newport,	3	-
Sligo,	22	2
Swinsford,	6	-
Tubbercurry,	13	2
Westport,	8	1
	206	33

No. 7.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Belfast, December 20th, 1878.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st August, informing me that statements, apparently made on good authority, and circulated through the medium of the public press in Ireland, which, if true, reflect seriously on the administration of the Irish Poor Law in relation to the children in Workhouses, and which, if not true, are calumnies calculated to injure the prospects in life of the most helpless class of Her Majesty's subjects, and that the statements in question represent the children as brought up in a manner tending to destroy all self-respect and self-reliance, to induce habits of idleness, and to degrade their moral tone, and, further, that it is affirmed that their training is not such as to prepare them for the work of life, and, on the other hand, their treatment is unnecessarily severe, and that the change to be desired is to separate them from adult paupers, and to give them industrial training, to rescue them from a career of idleness and worthlessness, to bring them up honestly and self-reliant, and to make them a credit to the country; also forwarding to me a copy of a report of certain proceedings in the House of Commons on the 15th of August last taken from the *Freeman's Journal* for my information, and informing me

that the Board wish to receive from me, as one of their Inspectors, a report as to the degree in which the statements in question may be applicable to any of the Unions in my district, and generally of the treatment and training of the children in the Workhouse schools, and of the effect thereof upon their career in life.

In reply, I have the honour to state that, in as far as regards the Unions now and hitherto under my care, that many of the statements made by Mr. A. Moore, as reported in the *Freesman's Journal*, are inaccurate; those not entirely so are very much exaggerated, and all the inferences drawn from those false premises are calumnies on the children, the Boards of Guardians, and their officers.

It is quite true that the clothes of all inmates of a Workhouse are stamped with the name of the Union, but in the cases of boys and girls it is not placed in a conspicuous place. I have never known an instance in which the outside of a boy's cap was marked, and I never heard that the marking of clothes for the purpose of identification was regarded as degrading. I can't see why it should be more so in Workhouses than in training-ships, reformatories, and industrial schools.

Two boys usually occupy the same bed in every Workhouse; but I never knew an instance in which an adult occupied the same bed with a boy. Each inmate is supplied with a plate and tin mug, and taking meals off common plates is a custom quite unknown to me.

I never heard of a cup being chained to a Workhouse table, nor of food being thrown on the table, with the exception of potatoes; and lately when I called attention to this in the Dungannon Union, one of the Guardians—Major Burges—stated that he saw no reason why inmates of a Workhouse could not eat their potatoes from a net as well as Her Majesty's troops. As to the efficiency of the schools, I have only to refer to the reports of the Inspectors under the National Board of Education; and I affirm, as a general rule, the children are treated kindly and considerately by the teachers and other officers of the establishments. Some rare occasional complaints have been made that in individual cases a teacher has acted with undue severity. Those complaints have always been made the subject of immediate inquiry, and dealt with as they deserved. I have known an instance within the last year where the Local Government Board refused to sanction the appointment of a male teacher in the Dundalk Union because he had, while in a similar situation in Belfast Union, treated a boy with some harshness.

Industrial training receives full attention, but the ages of the children in Workhouses are so tender as to render it impossible to carry out a regular system of industrial instruction. Knitting, sewing, washing, ironing, blackleading grates, polishing shoes, and other branches of household work, are taught to the children whose ages render them appropriate for such instruction, and due attention is given to the agricultural training of the boys, numbers of whom annually leave the Workhouse, and enter on service with the farmers, and after a time become absorbed in the general population. From minute inquiries I have made I am in a position to state that not more than one boy or girl out of ten who leave a Workhouse for service, return to the Workhouse, and the cause of return in those instances is generally to be traced to harshness on the part of the employer. As a rule, no orphan or deserted child is ever permitted to leave a Workhouse before reaching the age of twelve years; and in all Workhouses a register is kept of the names and dates of and at which children are taken out for service.

The children in all workhouses are taken out for recreation and exercise

three times a week at least, as recommended by the Board's Circular ; and in many Unions they are taken out for amusement on festive days, and on their return are provided with cakes, tea, &c. In some Unions, such as Larne, Ballymena, and Belfast, brass bands are organized, and the little band boys are frequently invited to play at concerts and other recreations.

Classification is strictly observed, according to the Workhouse regulation, and the children are kept quite separate from the adult paupers, except when permitted to see their parents or relations. Children of either sex seldom remain in a Workhouse up to fifteen years of age. I have made inquiry, from which I can state that in none of my Unions—except in cases of deformity or of disease—have children passed from the schools into the body of the house for the last three years. It is difficult to answer general statements, such as Mr. Moore's, with precision, but if he would name the Unions to which he refers, and the source from which his information was obtained, independent inquiry could be made, by which it would be ascertained whether Mr. Moore had reasonable grounds for making those wholesale charges against all the Workhouses in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. ROUGHAN, M.D.

The Local Government Board.

No. 8.—REPORT from Dr. BURKE.

57, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,

6th January, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honour to receive in due course your communication of the 21st August last (No. 140, M. '78), transmitting a copy of the *Freeman's Journal* of the 16th of that month, containing a report of certain proceedings in the House of Commons on the previous night, by which it would appear that statements made apparently on good authority regarding the treatment, care, educational and industrial training of children in Irish Workhouses had been widely circulated through the medium of the public Press in Ireland which, if true, reflected seriously on the administration of the Irish Poor Law, and tended to seriously injure the future prospects in life of the helpless class alluded to, who were represented as being brought up in a manner tending to destroy all self-respect and self-reliance—to induce habits of idleness and to degrade their moral tone, &c. With reference to which, and in compliance with the request contained in your letter that I would at my convenience furnish you with a report as to the degree in which the statements in question might be applicable to any of the Poor Law Unions in my district, and generally of the treatment and training of the children in the Workhouse schools and of the effect thereof upon their career in life after leaving the Workhouse, I now beg to state for your information that as regards the several Unions in my district the statements alluded to are completely inapplicable. The children in the various workhouses are treated with great kindness and consideration, while, at the same time, their moral, industrial, and educational training are carefully, duly, and regularly attended to, and can bear, I believe, a very favourable comparison in those respects with children otherwise more happily circumstanced, notwithstanding the representations made to the contrary. The truthfulness and accuracy of which have not alone been strongly impugned, but actually denied and severely commented upon by the unanimous resolu-

tions of several of the Boards of Guardians, copies of which (clipped from the public Press) I beg to submit herewith for your consideration, which represent in a marked manner the feelings of indignation produced by the statements (in the first instance) alluded to.

As regards the career of children educated in the workhouses generally, I feel pleasure in being enabled to report from information obtained through most reliable parties, as well as from my own personal knowledge and experience, that exclusive of those (the majority) which have been absorbed into (and become useful members of) the labouring and industrial population, large numbers have attained very creditable positions, both in this and foreign countries, as tradesmen and artisans, viz., bakers, carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors; others as good domestic servants, sergeants in the army and auxiliary forces, the Royal Irish Constabulary, shop assistants, mercantile clerks, school teachers, workhouse officers, governesses, owners of commercial establishments, town clerks, members of the Civil Service, and (in a few remarkable instances) commissioned officers in Her Majesty's army.

Begging your indulgence for my apparent remissness in not having forwarded an earlier reply to your letter, which has been caused by the delay consequent upon lengthened correspondence with parties at a distance through whom I sought and obtained reliable information on this important subject,

I remain your most obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE,

Inspector.

The Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

No. 9.—REPORT from Dr. BRODIE.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, January, 1879.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 140, M. '78) with its accompanying copy of report of proceedings in the House of Commons on the 15th inst., respecting the administration of the Irish Poor law in relation to children in Workhouses, and requesting a report from me as to the degree in which the statements in question may be applicable to any of the Unions in my district, and generally of the treatment of the children in the Workhouse schools, and of the effect thereof upon their career in life after leaving the Workhouse.

The statements made by the honourable member in the House of Commons, reflecting so severely upon the management of Irish Workhouses, and particularly in regard to the boys and girls therein, would, if not contradicted, lead the general public, unacquainted with the real facts, to arrive at the conclusion that there were good grounds for such complaints, and that the state of things described by him exists at the present day.

The honourable member's statements might in some degree apply to years long since past, when Irish Workhouses were filled to overflow, and it was often found impracticable under the circumstances for those in authority to grapple with the difficulties they had to contend with; but, happily, a different state of affairs exists at the present day, and the condition of the pauper in the Irish Workhouse has been so much improved within the last twenty years, that poor people suffering from sickness or reverse of fortune, now willingly seek a refuge within its walls, and end their days there in peace and quietness.

I shall now proceed to reply, first, specifically in reference to the statements of the honourable gentleman, and, second, generally as to the treatment and training of Workhouse children.

The Brands.—He alleges and complains that the clothing of the boys is so “branded that it could be read a mile off,” and that it is an unnecessary degradation, and a source of pain to the children. I can only designate the statement as to the character of the brand as exaggerated, and the inference deduced therefrom as not only purely sentimental, but, so far as my observation and experience go, contrary to fact. The children who are obliged to seek the shelter of the Workhouse are generally of an age when they are not burdened with over sensitiveness, and are usually from the class that is deficient in the better feelings of self-respect and self-reliance. I have never heard it even hinted that the brand was so regarded; and, unless it were deemed desirable to rear children in ignorance of the fact that they were recipients of public charity, I cannot understand any grievance in the system which applies to nearly every Dublin institution (the Military, Constabulary, Public Hospitals, &c.), that of a distinct uniform with a mark or brand, not for the purpose of degrading the individual, but for the protection and identification of property, &c.

Bedding and Meals.—In the Workhouses in my district each grown boy has a separate bed, and is provided separately with a plate and other requisites for meals, and far more order and regularity observed in the dining-hall than are usual in the houses of the same class in rural or city life. The children are not obliged to “feed from a common plate, or drink from a cup chained to the table.”

Education.—The Workhouse schools in my district are under the Board of National Education, and so far as I can judge, the proficiency and progress of the children are equal to, if not above, the average in non-Workhouse National schools. I invariably, at my periodical visits, inspect the schools and examine the children, so that they have really more supervision than those in the ordinary Board schools. The teachers, too, are as a rule of a higher class, being better paid, and the educational appliances are supplied with a liberality not frequent in the ordinary National schools.

Service.—Farmers generally resort to rural Workhouses for servants; but the Guardians are very cautious and circumspect as to allowing out the children under the age of twelve, and in no instance is a boy or girl permitted to go to service unless the employer is well known, and can be entrusted with the care and supervision of such servant. The children who leave at this age usually turn out well, and rarely return to the Workhouse unless through sickness or accident.

Industrial Training.—The industrial training labours under many disadvantages, it being deemed objectionable to convert the Workhouses into Industrial schools, as such an arrangement would so obviously interfere with the labour market, that it is questionable whether it could be carried out without seriously affecting the working classes, and possibly increase the evil it was intended to counteract. Besides, in the existing state of the law, Boards of Guardians cannot legally apprentice Workhouse children to trades, or pay a fee with such, the only exception being the merchants’ sea service.

Industrial Training, Boys.—In some Unions a tailor and shoemaker are employed to instruct the boys in these trades. In small Unions, where the number of inmates had of late reduced, so as to render it inexpedient and over expensive to employ a master tradesman, the Guardians had to dispense with the services of those parties and

employed the boys occasionally on the farm, where they learned as much as fitted them for service outside.

Industrial Training, Girls.—The girls are employed in the laundry, kitchen, dormitories, and as domestic servants; they are instructed in sewing, knitting, &c.; and where there is no physical or mental defect they generally leave the Workhouse for domestic service at an early age. I am quite sure that the Workhouse girl will, under kind treatment, offer as good materials for an efficient domestic servant as any other of the class from which the ranks of servants are generally recruited. A misconception prevails as to the source which supply the mothers of illegitimate children supported in Irish Workhouses, generally believed to consist mainly of pauper-reared girls, perhaps from the fact that being the poorest and most friendless they are supposed to be most open to temptation. Inquiries made by me establish a different state of facts, for of the greater number of women with illegitimate children now in our Workhouses, very few indeed had ever been in a Workhouse previous to their seduction.

Harsh Treatment.—The statement made by the honourable member that the treatment is unnecessarily harsh and severe, does not apply to the Unions in my district, an indiscretion in this respect on the part of a Union officer is more severely dealt with than in like cases in extern life. There is necessarily a stricter discipline than in home life, but it is neither harsh nor severe, and it is essential to the effective management of a public institution.

A boy or girl has in a Workhouse advantages which the children of the poorer class do not possess outside. His food is more regularly served, often better in quantity and quality; he has the opportunity of instruction, secular and religious, to which he must attend; his hours are divided, and his recreation is of a harmless nature; no impropriety in language or conduct is allowed, and if it occurs is at once checked.

Classification.—It is scarcely necessary to advert to the complaint respecting the classification, which, it is presumed, was made in ignorance of the regulations which require an entire and strict separation between children and adults.

Pauper Nurses.—As to the alleged employment of paupers of the very lowest class as assistant nurses, I have to observe, that a large proportion of the healthy class of adult female inmates is composed of able-bodied females having illegitimate children, who are thereby prevented from earning a livelihood outside, and must necessarily enter the Workhouse, having no other refuge. The employment of the best conducted of those women as assistant nurses is a just and reasonable economy on the part of the Guardians.

Separation Ward.—It is well known, or ought to be at least, that in every Workhouse in Ireland there is a ward specially set apart for this unfortunate class of females, where during their stay in the Workhouse they are kept, having no communication with the other classes, and cannot by conversation or otherwise set a bad example to the other inmates. It is contrary to the regulations for a mother of illegitimate children to quit the Workhouse and leave her children therein; and it is difficult to see how any other arrangement could be made without increasing the temptation to immorality.

Classification.—The honourable member complains of the regulations which require boys and girls who attained the age of maturity being transferred to the "elder wards." Such an arrangement is obviously for the benefit of the younger children. He proceeds to add, that the persons were transferred to the "elder wards" to have "eradicated

whatever sense of decency and propriety might remain." It was scarcely fair of him to endeavour to strengthen his argument by narrating an incident which he states occurred some dozen years ago. If the Guardians referred to acted improperly in discharging those inmates, and the unhappy result that followed, it should not be made the cause of disparaging the Poor law system of the present day, when such an occurrence would not be allowed, nor then, had it come under the notice of those in authority.

The Moral Tone.—It should be remembered that the occupants of the adult wards are, with few exceptions, aged and infirm men and women, who have in several Workhouses, in addition to the ministrations of the paid chaplains, the voluntary religious instruction of those devoted ladies whose services are invariably welcomed by the chaplain and appreciated by the poor.

Town Workhouses.—It is further alleged that whatever the condition of country Workhouses, towns are worse. There are in my district two large Workhouses situated in populous towns, with large military garrisons, which is admittedly the most unfavourable condition for testing the operation of the Poor law system, with its resultant effects on the after career in life of those who had been trained in Union Workhouses. I have carefully investigated the results in one of these Workhouses, and it affords me the sincerest gratification to be enabled to state, that the investigation was in the highest degree satisfactory, and exhibited a return highly creditable to the institution. I annex a statement of a number of cases, both male and female, whose names, circumstances, and success in life are detailed. I have been furnished with a similar return from a large rural Workhouse in my district, which I annex.

Treatment and Training of Workhouse Children.—As to the general charges reflecting on the treatment and training of Workhouse children, and the effect upon their after career in life, I have to remark that these statements do not appear to be the result of a careful inquiry into the working of the system; they are, in my opinion, unfair and unjust, not only on the Boards of Guardians and their officers, lay and clerical, but upon the poor inmates, old and young. I have had from time to time the most pleasing evidence of the kindly feeling existing between the officers and those under them; in some instances an attachment has subsisted between the children and their teachers which would do credit to any institution. A comparison of the children as regards health and comfort with those of the same class outside is, notwithstanding disadvantages incidental to their position, one most favourable to the condition of the former. In conclusion, I beg to observe that, making all due allowance for the difficulties attending the teaching and training of a class presumed the least favourable from their antecedents, remembering too, that all collective teaching lacks many of the healthy influences of home life, it will be found that, as a rule, the children are early absorbed in the population, turn out useful members of society, possess an education superior to the class from whence they sprung, and that many of them obtain positions in life that reflect the highest credit upon the system under which they were brought up—a system which, though oft attacked, can still bear the fullest scrutiny and investigation, and show a dispassionate and impartial public that if not in itself perfect, is second to no other in the public service.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. BRODIE.

The Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

ATHLONE UNION.

RETURN of Boys Reared and Educated in the Workhouse.

No.	Name.	Observations.
1	M. H.	1. Reared in the House; became a baker, and subsequently a Town Commissioner.
2	J. M.	2. Enlisted in the army; sent money frequently to inmates, and £1 to purchase chapel ornaments as a thank offering to religious instructors.
3	H. T.	3. Went to a farmer, with whom he is still, and who values him greatly.
4	W. F.	4. Apprenticed to a baker, to whom he gave great satisfaction; is now in a good position in Liverpool.
5	J. T.	5. Entered the army, and is going on well.
6	J. M.	6, 7, 8. Brothers, taught tailoring in the House, and are now respectable tailors earning 50s. a week. Reside in Athlone.
7	W. M.	
8	T. M.	
9	P. H.	9. Taught tailoring; resides in Ballinacree, supports his mother, and earns about 50s. a week.
10	J. K.	10. Trained in clerks' office, became a good clerk, entered the army, was made sergeant in a short time, and clerk in orderly room.
11	J. K.	11. Enlisted.
12	R. K.	12. Employed in Athlone saw mill, doing well.
13	K. C.	13. Apprenticed to a tailor, giving satisfaction.
14	M. M'D.	14. Apprenticed to a shoemaker, giving satisfaction.
15	W. S.	15. Employed in Athlone woollen factory, highly valued by his employer, is quite a respectable young man.
16	J. G.	16. Earning good wages in Clara factory, going to take his mother out of the House and support her.
17	R. C.	17. Trained in clerks' office, was offered a clerkship in the office of Secretary Grand Jury, doing well in America.
18	P. F.	18. Doing well in America.
19	J. M.	19. In receipt of good wages in Clara factory.
20	J. C.	20. Apprenticed to a baker, doing well.
21	R. F.	21. Working at Clara factory.

RETURN of Girls Reared and Educated in the Workhouse.

No.	Name.	Observations.
1	E. C.	1. Sent to America; succeeded well; and paid the passages of her mother, sisters, and brother—all inmates of Workhouse.
2	K. F.	2. Sent to America, and subsequently paid the passage of her mother, brother, and a comrade—all inmates.
3	M. K.	3. Sent to America, got respectably married, and sent money frequently to her mother.
4	A. B.	4. Sent to America and did well; assisted her mother while she lived.
5	E. K.	5. Became an excellent servant in Athlone, and subsequently emigrated.
6	L. M'E.	6, 7. Sisters; became good domestic servants, and are respected by their employers.
7	A. M'E.	
8	M. K.	8. Servant in respectable families.
9	B. L.	9. Servant; going on satisfactorily.
10	M. M.	10. Do.
11	B. N.	11. Going on well in America, where she was brought by Kate Fallon above referred to.
12	J. M'M.	12. Daughter of a prostitute, going on very creditably. Employed in the Clara Factory, and took out her brother from the House lately.
13	M. C.	13. Farm servant; going on satisfactorily.
14	E. M.	14, 15, 16. Got good service, and are doing well.
15	and	
16	M. H.	
17	E. B.	17. In respectable service; nicely educated.
18	M. C.	18. In respectable service; bears an excellent character.
19	{C. and B. C.}	19. Married farm labourers.
20	M. C.	20. General servant in a farmer's house.
21	W. C.	21. Emigrated to America; passage paid by sister.
22	E. G.	22. Taken out young, and adopted by a farmer's wife.
23	C. C.	23. Employed nursing a child.

The master states that to his knowledge of those who left the workhouse during the last ten years, only one turned out badly: a girl who returned with an illegitimate child by a soldier.

STROKESTOWN UNION.

RETURN of Boys and Girls Reared and Educated in Workhouse.

No.	Initials of Name.	Observations.
1	T. N.	Was first taken as clerk by a local solicitor. Is now buyer to a large mercantile house in London.
2	M. F.	Trained in clerks' office, subsequently passed through the various degrees of wardmaster, dist-clerk, storekeeper, and assistant master.
3	R. P.	Trained in clerks' office, now a solicitor's clerk.
4	P. M.	Owner of a large shop in Providence, U.S.
5	O. D.	The Guardians assisted his sister to emigrate. She sent money to her brother—an inmate of the Workhouse—to be apprenticed to a Dublin grocer; they are now in partnership, owners of a prosperous business in Australia.
6	P. M.	Now owner of a large shop in Providence.
7	S. M'E.	His sister—teacher of a National school—took him from the Workhouse and apprenticed him to a draper.
8	P. V.	Now teacher of a National school.
9	M. H.	School teacher in England.
10	P. C.	School teacher in Stockport.

The list contains the names of 9 Masons and 4 Shoemakers.

GIRLS.

*1	M. D.	The Guardians assisted her to emigrate to Australia.
*2	M. M'E.	Is teacher of a National school; took her brother from Workhouse.
3	B. N.	Got appointed teacher of a National school; subsequently emigrated.
4	C. N.	Got appointed assistant teacher; subsequently emigrated.
5	C. C.	Assisted by the Guardians to emigrate; saved money with which she brought over her mother and sister.

The upper list contains the names of 9 Tailors and 4 Shoemakers, all respectably maintaining themselves and families.

No. 10.—REPORT from MR. HORSLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

Killarney, February 3, 1879.

Referring to your communication, with enclosure, of the 27th of August last, relative to an alleged want of a proper system of moral and industrial training for the children in the Irish Workhouses, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the subject which, I think, should relieve the Boards of Guardians in my district from any imputation of apineness on this difficult and important question.

I.—There is no Union in my district where the boys and girls in the Workhouse do not, in addition to a fair primary education, conducted by competent teachers in accordance with the programmes issued by the National Board of Education for Ireland, also receive, on the Workhouse grounds and premises, some employment requiring physical exertion likely to result at the proper time in their being absorbed into the useful labour of the country, and becoming independent members of society.

II.—All the girls of sufficient age are taught to sew, knit, wash, and perform all ordinary household work, cooking excepted, for which there is no field in a Workhouse, beyond the trifling amount that has to be performed in preparing food and medical comforts for the sick in the hospitals.

III.—As regards the moral tone and training of the children, I consider it to be infinitely superior to that exhibited by persons of the same class and position in life outside. During my long experience of this district I have rarely or ever heard a foul expression issue from the lips, or seen an unbecoming gesture proceed from any child in the Work-

house; while, on the other hand, my eyes and ears have been frequently offended in this way in towns, villages, and even in rural districts. I am happy also to be able to report, that although I have, since the receipt of the Local Government Board's communication, made inquiries throughout my district, I have not heard of any cases where children, reared and educated in the Union Workhouses, had been guilty of such grave misconduct as to subject them to serious punishment at the hands of the criminal tribunals of the country.

IV.—With respect to the treatment of the children by the paid officers placed over them, masters and matrons inclusive, I think it only fair to these authorities to say, that, during a service of very many years as Inspector of this district, I have very seldom, indeed, had to interfere in cases where harshness or undue severity had been practised by any of them against this helpless class. I have always found them anxious to do the best they could for their comfort and happiness, subject to the restrictions necessary for the maintenance of proper discipline. There is one class of pauper inmates—namely, that comprising foundlings, orphans, and deserted children—which should, in my humble opinion, be boarded out, with a view to their health and happiness, with foster mothers, from whom they would receive all the attention of a natural mother, and at the same time enjoy good air and freedom of action, so necessary to the acquisition of strength and physical development. In March, 1873, I made a report on this subject to the Local Government Board, and at a meeting of the Tralee Board of Guardians I asked them to take advantage of the powers conferred upon them under the provisions of 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 83, or of 32 & 33 Vic., cap. 25, but they declined to do so on various grounds. They, however, agreed to, and did, appoint a paid officer to attend specially to the wants of the infants and very young of this class, in a spacious ward set apart for the purpose, and that arrangement still continues. I think that it would be very much to the advantage of this class of very young and helpless children were the Medical officer of the Workhouse to visit the ward once a week, and report to the Board of Guardians any case in which he considered a better chance for existence would be given by boarding it out instead of retaining it in the house.

In conclusion, I beg to say, I think that the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, both in and out of the Workhouses, are conscientiously, considerately, and humanely administered by the Boards of Guardians in the interests of all classes of the destitute poor, and that if the comforts and appliances in the Workhouses are neither so varied nor so complete as those of similar institutions in other countries, they could not well be brought up to the standard of the latter, without obliterating to a very appreciable extent the distinction between the positions of the ratepayer and rate consumer in a large portion of the agricultural population of the country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

SAMUEL HORSLEY, L.G.I.

The Local Government Board, Custom House, Dublin.

APPENDIX B.

CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT
AND VACCINATION ACTS.No. 1.—ANNUAL APPOINTMENT OF DISPENSARY COMMITTEES and
WARDENS.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
27th March, 1878.

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call your attention to the circular of the Poor Law Commissioners dated the 21st of March, 1862, relating to the annual appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens, and to the extracts from previous circulars appended thereto; and they request that you will take the necessary steps, as pointed out in the circular referred to, to place before the Board of Guardians after the annual election, a correct list of the members of the Board entitled to be members of the respective Dispensary Committees in the Union.

This ought to be done by distinct resolution and recorded on the minutes.

As soon as the Committee shall have been completed for any Dispensary district, the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such Committee, *for the special purpose of appointing their honorary officers for the current year*, in accordance with articles 6 and 7 of the Dispensary Regulations, and you should give notice thereof to each member of the Dispensary Committee, in accordance with articles 11 and 13 of the Dispensary Regulations.

A form for the return of officers of the several dispensary committees in the union will be forwarded to you in due course.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

No 2.—RETURN OF OFFICERS OF DISPENSARY COMMITTEES.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
4th April, 1879.

With reference to their circular of 27th ultimo, relating to the annual appointment of dispensary committees and wardens, the Local Government Board for Ireland enclose herewith a form for the return of officers of the several dispensary committees in the union.

In the circular above referred to, the Board recommended that as soon as the committee should have been completed for any dispensary district, the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such committee, *for the special purpose of appointing their honorary officers for the current year*, in accordance with the dispensary regulations, and that you should give notice thereof to each member of the dispensary committee, in accordance with those regulations; and if this recommendation has not been acted upon in the case of any dispensary district in the union, the Board request that you will bring the matter again under the notice of the Board of Guardians.

Articles 6 and 7 of the Dispensary Regulations of 29th November, 1869, relate to the appointment of the honorary officers, and articles 11 and 13 relate to the notice of meeting.

The Board enclose three copies of the form, so as to enable you to make the return in *duplicate* to this office, and to retain a copy for the use of the Board; and they request that you will procure the necessary information with the least practicable delay, and then forward your return to this office.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

NO. 3.—VACCINATION.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
29th August, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to paragraph XI. of the 21st article of the Rules and Regulations for the management of dispensary districts, under which it is the duty of the medical officer to forward to the Board of Guardians on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, a report, in the form P, annexed to the order, containing the names of all children registered as born in the district, who are over six months of age, and who do not appear to have been vaccinated.

The medical officer is also to state in the column for observations the reason why the child has not been vaccinated. In any case in which he may be aware of the reason, and in any case in which a certificate has been given that the child is not in a fit state for vaccination, or is insusceptible of the vaccine disease, the fact should be stated.

This return was introduced to enable the Board of Guardians to exercise a more effectual control in regard to the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, by taking proceedings against any person responsible for having a child vaccinated who shall be found to have wilfully neglected to do so.

The returns, form P, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1878, have now probably been received by the Board of Guardians from each of their medical officers; but if not, they should be at once applied for.

A form (in duplicate) is enclosed herewith, in which it will be convenient to prepare a summary of the particulars in these returns, and of the results of the inquiries made by the relieving officer in the cases of default, with a view to the necessary steps being taken to obtain or, where required, to compel compliance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts.

Each case of default should be closely and systematically followed up until the child has been vaccinated, or the non-performance of vaccination has been satisfactorily accounted for.

The Local Government Board invite the attention of the Board of Guardians to the subject, and they will be glad to be furnished with a copy of the summary to be made out by the Clerk of the Union in the enclosed form at the earliest convenience.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 4.—SUPPLY of VACCINE LYMPH.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
1st November, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a circular letter which they addressed to the several Boards of Guardians and Dispensary Committees on the 23rd March, 1877,* on the subject of the supply of vaccine lymph in Ireland, and desire to draw your attention to the paragraph of the circular which states that should any dispensary medical officer, well experienced in the use of capillary tubes, be able to collect lymph in excess of what he requires for his own use, it is open to him to tender it in tubes to the vaccine department of the Local Government Board, receiving, after examination and acceptance, the sum of sixpence for each well filled tube containing unexceptionable lymph.

The number of dispensary medical officers who have tendered lymph to the vaccine department in accordance with this suggestion is small, and it has been suggested to the Board that an increase in the rate of payment for each accepted tube might be allowed. The Board have this suggestion under consideration, but in the meantime they desire to draw your attention to the paragraph of their circular letter of the 23rd March, 1877, which is above referred to, and will be glad to know whether at an increase of price per tube you could undertake to supply lymph, without encroaching too much upon the sources necessary to maintain vaccination from arm to arm and also to keep a sufficient supply of lymph on hand for your own use.

This circular is not sent to all medical officers of dispensaries, but only to a select number of those who are believed to have accustomed themselves to the collection of lymph in capillary tubes.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To Dr. ——— Medical Officer of the
—— Dispensary District.

No. 5.—VACCINATION.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
14th January, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to Paragraph XI. of the 21st Article of the Rules and Regulations for the management of dispensary districts, under which it is the duty of the medical officer to forward to the Board of Guardians on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, a report in the Form P annexed to the order, containing the names of all children registered as born in the district, who are over six months of age, and who do not appear to have been vaccinated, stating in the column for observations any reason there may be why vaccination has not been performed.

In any case in which this report may not be punctually made, the clerk of the union should lose no time in addressing the medical officer, reminding him of the omission.

On the receipt of the report, a comparison of the number of births registered, with the number of children vaccinated, will afford a ready means of ascertaining how the duty of effecting vaccination is being at-

* See Annual Report for 1877, p. 68.

tended to in each district; and the other particulars furnished in the reports will enable the Board of Guardians to discharge the duty devolving upon them of exercising an effectual control in regard to the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, by taking proceedings, after inquiry through the relieving officers, against any person responsible for having a child vaccinated who shall be found to have wilfully neglected to take it to the medical officer for the purpose.

The guardians on receipt of the relieving officers' reports, for making which after due inquiry they should receive some suitable remuneration, will be enabled to give such directions as may be necessary, either in each individual case or generally, with a view to obedience to the law being insured.

It will frequently be found that it is only necessary, to effect the object desired, to remind parents of unvaccinated children that they are legally bound to have the operation performed, in order to protect their children from the fatal and loathsome disease of small-pox.

If this reminder should not be effectual, the guardians will then be in a better position to direct prosecutions through the clerk of the union or relieving officers, as may be deemed most expedient according to the circumstances.

A form (in duplicate) is enclosed herewith, in which the clerk of the union should prepare at once a summary of the particulars in the reports, Form P, as they are received from the medical officers, and he should afterwards note the results of the inquiries made by the relieving officer in the cases of default.

Each case of default should be diligently and closely followed up until the child has been vaccinated, or the non-performance of vaccination has been satisfactorily accounted for, and the clerk of the union should report on the subject every week to the Board of Guardians.

By regular and systematic proceedings in this way the Board of Guardians will be duly kept informed of what is going on, and readily enabled to see that the law is obeyed in their union.

The Local Government Board invite the immediate attention of the Board of Guardians to the subject, small-pox being unfortunately prevalent in many parts of Ireland, and they will be glad to be furnished with a copy of the summary of the reports, Form P, as soon as it is made out by the clerk of the union on receipt of the returns from the medical officers.

A sufficient number of copies of this circular are enclosed to enable the guardians to furnish a copy to each medical officer of a dispensary district and each relieving officer in the union.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

NO. 6.—TICKETS FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
31st August, 1878.

SIR,

The attention of the Local Government Board for Ireland has been drawn to irregularities, which are stated to be of frequent occurrence, in the issue of tickets for medical relief under the provisions of the Irish Medical Charities Act. These irregularities are stated to be as follows:—

1. A practice on the part of persons who are legally authorized to issue tickets for medical relief of signing blank medical relief tickets "*en bloc*," leaving them to be filled up and issued by other persons.

H

2. The issue of tickets for medical relief for persons who cannot fairly be considered to be "*poor persons*" within the meaning of that term as used in the 9th section of the Medical Charities Act.

In regard to the first of these irregularities, there can be no doubt that the practice is not only contrary to the dispensary regulations, in regard to the issue of tickets for medical relief, but is also at variance with the provisions of the Medical Charities Act, the 9th section of which empowers certain persons, therein described, to afford medical relief by tickets addressed to the medical officer, but does not contain any provision authorizing the persons empowered to issue tickets to delegate that power to other persons.

In regard to the class of persons to whom tickets for medical relief may be issued, the Medical Charities Act has, no doubt, placed the responsibility of determining whether an applicant for medical relief is or is not a "*poor person*" within the meaning of the Act, upon the persons who are authorized to afford such relief at their discretion; but it is obvious that that discretion ought to be exercised so as to prevent, as far as possible, the abuse complained of, thereby charging upon the rates the cost of medical relief, which ought to be borne by the patient or his friends, and burthening the medical officer with the duty of affording gratuitous medical aid to persons for whose benefit the provisions of the Medical Charities Act were not intended by the Legislature.

The Board have thought it right to bring this subject under the consideration of the Dispensary Committee, in the hope that they will, by every means within their power, discourage the abuses referred to.

The Board desire to add in reference to this subject that they have sometimes received communications from members of dispensary committees and others, evincing a desire to establish a system by which tickets for medical relief might be issued subject to the payment of a regulated scale of fees for persons who, though not strictly "*poor persons*," could not afford to pay the usual fees charged for medical attendance. Such a system, however, would not be in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Charities Act, and could not be made compulsory upon the medical officer; but the Board think that the existence of such a desire shows that, to some extent, the abuse complained of may be traced to the scale of fees charged to private patients, and that it might be deserving of consideration whether some arrangement might not be made by which such fees would be graduated in some way in accordance with the circumstances of the patients.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary of each Dispensary Committee.

No. 7.—TICKETS FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

Local Government Board, Dublin.

31st August, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward herewith, for your information a copy of a circular letter which they have addressed to the Committee of Management of each dispensary district, on the subject of irregularities in the issue of tickets for medical relief under the Medical Charities Act.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To each Dispensary
Medical Officer.

APPENDIX C.

ORDERS, INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULARS, AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

I.—GENERAL ORDER regulating the RATE of REMUNERATION to be allowed to MEDICAL OFFICERS of the SANITARY AUTHORITY for attending and assisting at Prosecutions instituted by the SANITARY AUTHORITY.

To the SANITARY AUTHORITY of each of the URBAN DISTRICTS; and to the SANITARY AUTHORITY of each of the RURAL DISTRICTS in IRELAND; and to all Persons whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, under the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," Ireland is divided into Urban Sanitary Districts and Rural Sanitary Districts, as described in the said Act, respectively:

AND WHEREAS with respect to the appearance of Sanitary Authorities in legal proceedings it is provided in the said Act as follows:—

Section 257.—"Any sanitary authority may appear before any court, or in any legal proceeding by their clerk, or by any officer or member authorized generally or in respect of any special proceeding by resolution of such authority, and their clerk, or any officer or member so authorized, shall be at liberty to institute and carry on any proceeding which the sanitary authority is authorized to institute and carry on under this Act."

Section 258.—"Every officer of a sanitary authority shall attend and assist in any prosecution instituted by such authority on receipt of an order from such authority so to attend: Provided always, that if a medical officer of the sanitary authority shall so attend and assist, he shall be entitled to remuneration from the sanitary authority at such rate as the Local Government Board shall approve, unless it shall have been agreed that the duty of affording such attendance and assistance shall be included in his salary, or that his whole time shall be occupied in the discharge of the duties of his office; and such payment shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by the sanitary authority under this Act, and may be recovered as part of the costs of the prosecution."

Now, THEREFORE, we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby, in any case falling within the provisions recited, approve of such rate of remuneration, not less than One Pound and One Shilling, and not exceeding Two Pounds and Two Shillings per day or part of a day, as may be fixed by the sanitary authority in each case of legal proceeding as aforesaid.

Sealed with our seal, this eleventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

(Signed),

A. POWER,
R. M. BELLEW,
CHARLES CROKER KING.

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

HENRY ROBINSON.

H 2

II. CIRCULARS.

No. 1.—PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
17th September, 1878.

SIR,

In relation to the copy of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, forwarded to you for the use of the sanitary authority on the 28th ult., the Local Government Board for Ireland have now to state that a Digest and Index is being prepared by their Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Wodsworth, for publication on his own account, together with a copy of the Act itself.

This Act, which consolidates the contents of twenty previous Acts, now almost wholly repealed, contains also many amendments of the sanitary law and many additions to it, for a full knowledge of which reference must be made to the Act itself, but it will be right to specify a few of the changes in the organization of the Districts, the incidence of taxation, and some other of the more material changes effected; and this it is now proposed to do in the order in which they occur in the Statute.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.

The first change to be noticed is that in the construction of future Urban Sanitary Districts by Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, the limitation to places having 6,000 inhabitants is no longer maintained, and a place having Town or Township Commissioners contained in a Rural Sanitary District may, after petition to the Local Government Board, and due inquiry by them, be created an Urban Sanitary District, whatever the amount of the population may be. On the other hand, any existing Urban Authority may in like manner be added to the Rural Sanitary District in which it is situated. (*See Section 7.*)

FILTH REMOVAL.

The 44th and following Sections are devoted to the subject of water-closets, privies, &c., and the first of those enactments imposes a penalty of £20 for building or rebuilding a house without both privy and ash-pit.

Section 47, which will probably be carried out sooner or later by the sanitary authorities of many large towns, contemplates the establishment of some one general uniform system of domestic scavenging and removal of filth and rubbish by the officers or servants of the sanitary authority, "at short and regular intervals."

One of the systems referred to in this section is, without doubt, that of the pail and ash-tub, which has been adopted in Manchester and Birmingham and other English towns, and which, after long and mature deliberation, it has recently been determined to adopt at Glasgow. This system is fully described in the circulars and memoranda of the Local Government Board on the subject of *The Removal of Filth of Towns*. (*See Annual Reports, 1876, 1877, and 1878.*)

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS BY ORDER OF JUSTICE TO HOSPITAL.

This may now be done in cases of dangerous infectious disease where the patient is without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room with other persons not so suffering, by order of any justice, on a certificate signed by a legally-qualified medical practitioner, and any such patient, who is lodged in a common lodging-house, may, on a like certificate, be removed by order of the Sanitary Authority. (*See Section 141.*)

PROHIBITION OF WAKES IN CASES OF DEATH FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The offence above described has been placed under a penalty of £5, together with a number of other offences described in the 142nd Section, the prohibition and punishment of which has been pronounced by Parliament to be necessary for the protection of the public against the spread of infectious disease.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

Several important changes have been made in the laws relating to burial-grounds, which are now vested universally in the sanitary authorities of the districts in which they are respectively situate, excepting only where the sanitary authority is a Board of Town or Township Commissioners under a Local Act, and in these cases the Board of Guardians of the Union in which the town or township is situate is made the Burial Board. (*See Sections 160 and 161.*)

Secondly.—In every rural sanitary district all expenses arising in relation to burial-grounds will no longer be raised by a separate assessment, but be charged on the poor rates; and thus the long-vexed question whether the owner is liable to half the burial-ground expenses is decided in the affirmative by the new Act. (*See Section 334.*)

Thirdly.—Loans from the Board of Works not heretofore obtainable in relation to burial-grounds will be henceforth available on certain specified terms and conditions as for other sanitary purposes. (*See Section 247.*)

DEFAULTING SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

The power of the Local Government Board to dissolve a Board of Guardians for default in the execution of the poor laws is extended to the case in which a Board of Guardians makes default in the performance of its duty as a Rural Sanitary Authority in neglecting to obey an order of the Local Government Board.

Urban Sanitary Authorities making similar default are liable to be proceeded against by mandamus for the enforcement of similar orders of the Local Government Board. (*See Section 211.*)

PORTIONS OF TOWNLANDS MAY BE MADE CONTRIBUTORY PLACES.

In the law as it previously stood no locality less than a whole townland could be included in an area of charge for sanitary purposes; and much inconvenience and injustice has resulted in certain places from that imperfect state of the law which has now been amended. (*See Section 232.*)

OTHER CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Improvements in the process for removal of nuisances, and in operations for sewerage and water supply, in the regulation of buildings, and in other matters, are too numerous to be specified here, and must be looked for in the Act itself.

Such improvements have been for the most part adopted, *mutatis mutandis*, from the English Sanitary Law.

The Local Government Board trust that the facilities which they have endeavoured to afford for obtaining a knowledge and understanding of the new code of Health Laws will be responded to on the part of the Sanitary Authorities, both urban and rural, by a vigilant and unremitting attention to their duties in regard to the public health.

By Order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of each
Urban and Rural Sanitary District.

No. 2.—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1878.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
4th November, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform you that they have directed that copies of an Octavo Edition of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, be forwarded to you for the use of the Urban Sanitary Authority and their Officers.

The Board request that you will be so good as to appropriate these copies as follows:—

- 1 For your own use as Executive Sanitary Officer ;
- 1 For the Consulting Sanitary Officer ;
- 1 For each Sanitary Officer, and
- 1 For each Sanitary Sub-Officer.

The remaining copies should be preserved for the use of Members of the Urban Sanitary Authority, from time to time, as may be required.

Applications have been, in some instances, made to the Local Government Board for copies of the Edition of the Act which has been prepared by their Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wodsworth, which comprises, in addition to a full copy of the Act itself, a Digest of its provisions, a Summary of the principal Statutes incorporated with it, and a copious Index. The Board have not been able, however, to comply with these applications, the limited number of copies supplied to them being for the use of the Department only, but the Book has been published and may be purchased from Mr. Alexander Thom, 87, Abbey-street, Dublin.

By Order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of each
Urban Sanitary District.

No. 3.—PORT NUISANCE DISTRICTS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
24th September, 1878.

SIR,

Under the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and the Act 36 and 37 Vic., c. 78, both now repealed, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by a series of Orders under seal of various dates in the year 1873, prescribed certain Port Nuisance Districts round the coast of Ireland, and assigned to each of such Districts its proper Nuisance Authority, being in each case a Board of Guardians of some Union comprising or abutting on the Port Nuisance District so prescribed.

These arrangements are recognised by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, which provides that for the purpose of any Regulations to be made under that Act for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, "any ship or vessel lying in any river, harbour, or other water within the district of a Sanitary Authority shall be subject to the jurisdiction of that authority in the same manner as if it were a house within such district; and any ship or vessel lying in any water not within the district of a Sanitary Authority shall be deemed to be within the district of such Sanitary Authority as may have been or may be prescribed by the Local Government Board, and where no Sanitary Authority has been prescribed, then of the Sanitary Authority whose district nearest adjoins the place where such ship or vessel is lying."

Other provisions follow, making the Board of Guardians, charged with

the functions of Port Nuisance Authority, the proper parties to see to the execution of any Regulations issued by the Local Government Board when the country is threatened by the invasion of any formidable epidemic.

As stated in the Local Government Board's Circular of 11th September, 1873, a copy of which is enclosed, the object is not only to prevent the introduction of dangerous infectious disease and its spread when introduced, but to provide promptly and humanely for the treatment of patients arriving in ships.

For this purpose the cordon of Port Nuisance Districts which encircles all the coast of Ireland appears well designed, for in every case there is at the command of the Port Nuisance Authority a well ordered Hospital for the reception of contagious disease situate at the workhouse of the Union. In harbours so frequented as those of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry, there are, or ought to be, available against the introduction of any formidable epidemic, special hospitals, called Intercepting Hospitals, for the reception of patients from ships arriving infected with dangerous contagious disease, of whatever character it may be.

In 1873, when the Port Nuisance Districts were prescribed, the threatened invasion was that of cholera; but although the cholera has not since arrived, the intercepting hospitals, wherever they were provided, were equally available against the importation of small-pox and other kinds of fever, as pointed out in the circular of the 27th February, 1874, a copy of which is enclosed.

The present subject of alarm is the *yellow fever*, which has prevailed so severely in some of the Southern Districts of the United States, and is lately reported as having broken out at New Orleans.

It may not reach any part of Europe; but the Local Government Board take this opportunity of reminding the Port Nuisance Authorities round Ireland that should danger from this source threaten any part of the coast, the responsibility of protecting Her Majesty's subjects in this island from so serious a disaster will rest with those authorities, and that every preparation should be made to meet the possible contingency.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

The Clerk of

Union.

NO. 4.—LOANS from the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
9th October, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward to you herewith for the information of the

a copy of the 11th Section of the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877, from which it will be seen that every intending borrower is required to send to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, on or before the 31st day of December in every year, a statement of the new loan, or instalments of a loan already granted, which the sender will probably apply to borrow during the then ensuing financial year, commencing on the 1st April.

These statements are to be submitted to the Treasury by the Commissioners of Public Works, with such information as may be necessary for

enabling the Treasury to lay before the House of Commons an estimate of the amount required to be granted for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works, who will not have power, except with the special permission of the Treasury, to decide upon complying with an application for a loan, or advance any instalment of a loan, which has not been included in such a statement as above mentioned.

The Local Government Board think it right to call attention to this subject in order that where any application to the Commissioners of Public Works for a loan is contemplated, the required statement may be sent to those Commissioners in due time, that is to say, *not later than the 31st December next*, and any failure of the application, owing to non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, be prevented.

The Board desire at the same time to draw the particular attention of intending borrowers to the necessity of stating *how much of any loan* will be required in the year ending 31st March, 1880 (the period of the credit to be taken for the proposed loans), in order that the Commissioners of Public Works may limit the demand for the year, as far as possible, to the requisitions which will actually be made on them.

By Order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To each Board of Guardians and each
Governing Body of a Town in Ireland.

Copy of Sec. 11 of the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877.
40 and 41 Vic., c. 47.

11. For the purpose of passing an annual Act of Parliament granting money for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, every intending borrower shall send to the Commissioners on or before the thirty-first day of December in every year, a statement of the new loan or instalments of a loan already granted which the sender will probably apply to borrow during the ensuing financial year; and the Commissioners of Public Works shall as soon as practicable submit all such statements to the Treasury, with such observations thereon and information respecting the same as they may think expedient, and as may be necessary for enabling the Treasury to lay before the House of Commons an estimate of the amount required to be granted for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works.

The Commissioners of Public Works shall not, except with the special permission of the Treasury, decide upon complying with an application for a loan, or advance any instalment of a loan, which has not been included in such a statement as above mentioned.

The Treasury, if they think that after providing for the loans and instalments included in the said statements, or such of them as will actually be advanced, there will be a balance out of the sum granted by Parliament sufficient to meet any loan or instalment not included in the statements, may, if they think fit, grant such special permission, and may grant it conditionally upon the said balance being in their opinion sufficient when the time for the actual payment arrives.

The Commissioners of Public Works, with the consent of the Treasury, may, if they think fit, from time to time make, and when made rescind and vary regulations requiring quarterly statements to be sent by the borrowers of the amounts which will be required by such borrowers; and while such regulations, if any, are in force, the Treasury may, if they think fit, refuse to issue in any quarter of a financial year any larger sum than the total of the amounts named in the statements referring to such quarter.

NO. 5.—EXPENSES OF MEDICAL WITNESSES.

SIR,
Local Government Board, Dublin,
22nd November, 1878.

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the sanitary authority, a copy of a general order* which they have issued in pursuance of that portion of the 258th Section of the Public Health Act, 1878, which provides that if a medical officer of the sanitary authority shall attend and assist in any prosecution instituted by such authority, on receipt of an order from such authority, he shall be entitled to remuneration from the sanitary authority at such rate as the Local Government Board shall approve, unless it shall have been agreed that the duty of affording such attendance and assistance shall be included in his salary, or that his whole time shall be occupied in the discharge of the duties of his office.

As the circumstances of each case in which the medical officer's attendance and assistance may be required will no doubt vary both as to the time occupied and the distance travelled, and it is desirable that the amount of the remuneration, which it will be observed is recoverable as part of the costs of the prosecution, may be at once determined at the close of the proceedings, the Board have thought the most convenient and satisfactory way of discharging the duty imposed on them by the section referred to is to prescribe certain limits within which they approve such rate of remuneration as may be fixed by the sanitary authority in each case falling within the provisions of the section.

These limits it will be seen are not less than one guinea or more than two guineas per day or part of a day, and the officer conducting the proceedings for the sanitary authority should be previously possessed of the views of that authority in order that he may acquaint the justices thereof.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of each Urban
Sanitary District, and each Rural Sanitary District.

NO. 6.—REMOVAL OF FILTH FROM TOWNS.

SIR,
Local Government Board, Dublin.
16th December, 1878.

Adverting to their previous circulars on the subject of *removal of filth from towns*, the Local Government Board for Ireland are in possession, through personal inquiries recently made in England, of important information relating to progress in Birmingham, Manchester, and Rochdale, since the date of their last circular.

At Birmingham, the pail closets, which, in December, 1877, amounted to 20,000, have since increased to 28,000, the system having been first introduced in 1873.

At Manchester, in March, 1877, there were about 25,000 pail closets in use. They now amount to 46,000, leaving about 6,000 of the old midden stands still to be converted into, or rather exchanged for, pail closets.

In Rochdale, where the population is only 80,000, little more than one-fifth of that of Manchester, there were, in March, 1877, 6,000 pail closets. These are now increased to 8,500, giving the proportion of one closet to ten persons or thereabout.

* See Order, p. 107.

The expression "*filth of towns*" comprehends two very distinct branches; one consisting exclusively of excrementitious matters, that is to say, urine and feces; the other of every variety of dry refuse and rubbish, forming in fact the larger part of the whole. This refuse finds its way into the ash-pit where that convenience exists separately from the midden and the cess-pool; but more frequently it is consigned to the last-named receptacles, the contents of which are thereby made incapable, when taken out, of reduction into manure with any possible chance of profit on the manufacture.

The object of the pail and ash-tub system, as described in previous circulars, is to collect, by a general course of domestic scavenging, the two descriptions of town filth separately, each inhabited dwelling-house being provided with the double convenience of a pail and an ash-tub close along side each other.

The scavengers with their horses and carts go the round periodically, once a week at least, receiving in one compartment, or in a separate cart, all the contents of the ash-tub and substituting a clean pail for the full one. On the latter an air tight cover is placed, and the two consignments are then carried to their respective depots to be dealt with separately.

A nuisance removed from one place to another remains a nuisance still, and, if allowed to rest, its noxious effects are sure to develop themselves in one form or another. Absolute removal or destruction is therefore essential to the salubrity of the town, and the lowering of its death-rate. Now as regards the contents of the ash-tub—when they reach the depot, the cinders, a large proportion of the whole, are, of course, sifted and utilized as fuel for the engines. Another portion is burnt into charcoal; another converted into very good mortar; and the residue from which no use can be extracted is destroyed by fire. These processes are effected by a machine called the Destructor, which has been in use for some time in many English towns, and may be described as completely successful in either utilizing or destroying the contents of the ash-tubs, together with other town refuse.

The conversion of the contents of the pails into a valuable and saleable manure to be conveyed in bags like ordinary guano has been a difficulty of long standing, and the subject of much costly experience, and has recently taxed the skill of inventors, resulting in various patented contrivances.

At Rochdale, whence the information obtained is more complete than from elsewhere, a strong belief exists that the solution of the difficulty is at last accomplished, the contents of the pails being now emptied directly into the drying machine where they are in a short time deprived of nearly all moisture by heat without loss of manurial value; the bulk, however, being reduced by 90 per cent. The residuum is a *poudrette*, resembling the *poudrette* of Liernur, but has been arrived at by a much simpler and less expensive process.

The chemical value of Liernur's *poudrette* was found by analysis to be about £9 per ton. The Corporation of Rochdale find a ready sale for their *poudrette*, at £6 10s., but they reckon its chemical value by analysis at a much higher figure.

The following is an extract from a recent advertisement:—

"THE ROCHDALE CORPORATION—IMPROVED NIGHT SOIL MANURE."

"The Corporation offer to farmers and market gardeners a concentrated manure prepared from the contents of the pails which are collected weekly from the closets. These contents are so treated that none of the manurial properties are lost. It has hitherto been considered impossible to concentrate this article without a serious deterioration of its qualities; but this has now been accomplished by

our improved method of manufacture, so that we can offer an article unequalled in the market.

"This manure will be sold at £6 10s. per ton."

At the above price the supply at present is not equal to the demand, the machinery not having yet reached its full complement including latest improvements. Rochdale Corporation has its own foundry, and makes its own destructors and desiccating machines, and they are assured that in a short time they will be able to remove out of Rochdale the whole of its daily accumulation of filth, deriving at the same time, from the utilization thereof, a substantial revenue in aid of the expenses of the sanitary administration of the town.

The extent of the relief, so far as derived from the pails and the sale of the *poudrette* may be roughly estimated as follows, assuming the entire population to be within its influence, which is not far from being the case now at Rochdale.

At 2 lbs. daily, per individual, the feces and urine from 80,000 persons would be 160,000 lbs., or about 75 tons in the crude state, which in the process of desiccation would be reduced to 7 tons; say 50 tons per week,—value to sell £325, or more than £15,000 per annum. Liernur claims for his *poudrette* a much higher commercial value, estimating, as he does, the product from each individual at 10s. per annum on the average. Per contra, there is the first cost of the pail closets, ash-tubs, &c., and the expense of periodical collection by scavengers' carts and horses, the depots, the destructors, and drying machines, and the manipulation thereof, continuously by paid servants.

A financial sheet which will exhibit the past accounts, and future prospect at Rochdale is expected to be published very soon.

Municipal authorities interested in these matters, will observe that the processes now brought under their consideration, cause no interference with the sewerage of towns further than relieving it from the reception of so much of the solid filth as may thus cease to be conveyed by the water carriage to the river or the tideway, as the case may be, so far promoting a purification of the waters.

The crowning success of this operation if it succeeds is not financial, but sanitary, being in effect a thorough and sustained system of removing all noxious matters from the inhabited area before they can be presumed to have any injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants. In this point of view a successful accomplishment of the work is priceless. The best evidence of the value of the pail and ash-tub system in this respect is the gradual decrease of the death-rate in the several towns in which its introduction has been going on for several years past, as set forth in previous circulars.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Officer of each Urban
and Rural Sanitary Authority.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE with the TREASURY as to the GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1878.

SIR,

Local Government Board, Dublin,
17th August, 1878.

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to state for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that the Public Health Act, 1878, which received the Royal Assent on the 8th instant, contains many new provisions and modifications of existing provisions relating to sanitary matters, which the Board think it very desirable to make known throughout Ireland as widely and as promptly as possible with a view to promoting action in the various localities for carrying into effect such sanitary improvements as may be desirable, and which it is the object of the Act to facilitate, and with this view the Board request that their Lordships will be pleased to authorize the printing of an edition of 5,000 copies of the Act in small size.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Secretary, Treasury, London.

Treasury Chambers,

12th September, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Banks' letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting that 5,000 copies, in small size, may be printed of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, for distribution among Local Sanitary Authorities; and I am desirous to transmit for your observations the accompanying copy of a letter dated 3rd instant, which my Lords have received from the Controller of the Stationery Office on the subject.

My Lords will be glad to know what is the explanation of the Digest therein referred to.

My Lords find it difficult to assign any sound reason for this gratuitous circulation of a Public Act on so large a scale.

The Act offers loans of public money, and other facilities in aid of improvements originating locally, and it would seem to be very doubtful whether such improvements are likely to be as prudently undertaken and as perseveringly maintained, if they are pressed forward under official stimulus, as they would be under more spontaneous local action.

A little loss of time in the first instance might be more than regained.

At most the number of copies should be regulated by that of the Local Authorities, which can hardly consist (in Ireland only) of 5,000 Boards.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Local Government Board, Ireland.

Stationery Office,

3rd September, 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to return herewith Treasury reference of the 17th ultimo, relative to the proposal on the part of the Local Government Board, Ireland, to print for distribution 5,000 copies of the Public Health Act, 1878, in small size, and I beg to report for the information

of the Lords of the Treasury that the cost of complying with this proposal would be about £39.

I would explain, however, that a similar number of copies of the Act of 1874 was supplied in pamphlet shape for distribution. The only peculiarity in the present instance is that it is proposed to bind up a certain number of copies with a relative Digest, which on inquiry proves to be a private publication. Under these circumstances, and as none of the copies of the Act were to be sold to the public, it was thought desirable that the Local Government Board should apply for special Treasury sanction on this occasion.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

H. G. REID,

For Controller.

To the Secretary to the Treasury.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
17th September, 1878.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to acknowledge the letter of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the 12th inst. in reply to their letter of the 17th August last, requesting authority for the Queen's Printer in Dublin to print 5,000 copies of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, for the service of the Local Government Board, and for distribution to the Local Authorities engaged in administering the sanitary law in Ireland.

Their Lordships consider the proposed number of copies to be excessive for gratuitous distribution; and, therefore, the Local Government Board desire to explain the circumstances which led them to propose to incur the expense of distributing gratuitously that number of crown octavo copies estimated by the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office at £39, a sum not to be materially diminished by a limitation of the supply, inasmuch as the setting up the type is the principal element of cost.

Under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the previously existing Sanitary Laws having been repealed, a transition took place at once to a new state of the law, the amendments and additions to the re-enacted provisions being very numerous.

It seemed to the Local Government Board that these changes should be made known as widely and as quickly as possible to the numerous body of functionaries engaged in the administration of the Sanitary Laws in Ireland. These consist of about 1,200 Executive, Consulting, and Sanitary Officers, with more than 500 Sanitary Sub-Officers engaged daily in the administration of the law, to each of whom it seemed desirable that the Sanitary Authorities should be enabled to supply at least one copy of the Act for their guidance. Unless they were so supplied any failure or neglect occurring through the Officer's ignorance of the present state of the law would find him always with a reasonable excuse, and thus there would be no security for the due administration of the law.

To the above number must be added a few of the individual members of the Sanitary Board and an uncertain number of Committees to be appointed under section 5 of the Act. Upon the whole it seemed to the Local Government Board that on the average they ought to supply fifteen copies to each of the 203 Sanitary Authorities, making in the whole 3,000 copies. A reserve of 2,000 copies appeared not too much to keep on hand to meet casual demands for an unlimited time to come.

The Local Government Board will bear in mind the views of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the inexpediency of loans for permanent works of a sanitary nature, as for sewerage and water supply, being pressed officially on the attention of the Sanitary Authorities so as to cause them to act otherwise than prudently—that is to say with mature consideration of the best modes of providing these requisites for health; but four years having now elapsed since the passing of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, the respective Sanitary Authorities have had time to mature their views on these subjects, and in point of fact there is not much alteration in these respects of the previously existing law.

There are, however, changes of the law in other respects of a very important character, which the Local Government Board thought it most desirable to make known to the public as widely and with as little delay as possible, inasmuch as a careful administration of the law in its present altered state is of most material consequence to the public health, especially in regard to the removal of nuisances.

Their Lordships request explanation regarding the Digest referred to in the letter of the Controller of the Stationary Department. This Digest, together with an Index and a copy of the statute, has been undertaken by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wodsworth, and will be published by him at his own risk, as in the case of "Moore's Compendium" and "Banks's Compendium." His first intention was to publish the Digest and Index without the Act; and this led to the suggestion that the 5,000 copies should be of the same size with the Digest in order that copies of the Act intended for official use might be conveniently bound up with such copies of Mr. Wodsworth's publication as the Local Government Board might be permitted by their Lordships to purchase for that purpose.

In relation to the last paragraph in Mr. Lingens's letter it is right to mention that the total number of Sanitary Boards in Ireland is 203, to each of which one folio copy of the Act has been already furnished.

The remainder of the 300 copies supplied from the Stationary Office have been appropriated as follows :—

To Officials within the Department, 18; to Inspectors and Auditors, 18; leaving 61 copies in reserve.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed)

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Secretary, Treasury, London.

Treasury Chambers,

23rd September, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of the 18th inst., that the Controller of the Stationary Office has been authorized to supply to your Board 5,000 copies of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, in small size for gratuitous distribution to the Local Sanitary Authorities in Ireland.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM LAW.

The Local Government Board, Ireland.

IV.—STATEMENT OF CHARGES INCURRED UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRISH) ACT, 1874, AND SECTION 212 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRISH) ACT, 1878, DETERMINING THE AREA OF CHARGE ON WHICH THE SEWERAGE EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN EACH CHARGE RESPECTIVELY SHALL BE CHARGEABLE (in continuation of Statement in Annual Report for 1878, page 74 to 85).

Name of Town, and TOWN, VILLAGE, or PLACE.	Date of Letter.	Purpose for which forwarded or to be forwarded.		Name of Engineer.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sanitary, &c.	
ANNEXED TOWNS:				
Danvers Town,	10th April, 1878.	—	Sanitary,	The Township of Danvers, Vermont, in Warren District Division.
Belvidere	10th December, 1878.	—	Do,	The Township of Belvidere, in the Belvidere District Division.
Belvidere	11th March, 1879.	Supply of water.	—	The Township of Belvidere, in the Belvidere District Division.
Belvidere,	Do.	—	—	The Township of Belvidere, in the Belvidere District Division.
ANNEXED TOWNS:				
Anglin Town,	2nd July, 1878.	—	Construction of sewer, viz:— No. 1.—To discharge at Belvidere the sewage water and sewage which pass from the Little Washburn process. No. 2.—To discharge along the water side of Belvidere the sewage water and sewage which pass from the Little Washburn process.	The second District Division of the Anglin Town, including the Anglin District Division.
ANNEXED TOWNS:				
Belvidere,	10th June, 1878.	Supply of water,	—	The Township of Belvidere, in the Belvidere District Division.
Belvidere Village,	10th July, 1878.	Do,	—	The Township of Belvidere, in the Belvidere District Division.

IV.—Statement of Charges issued under Section 13 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, and Section 155 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining the Areas of Charge on which the Sanitary Expenses mentioned in each Order respectively shall be chargeable.—continued.

Name of Town, and Town Treated as Parish.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which Sanitary is to be Sanitary.		Area of Charge.
		Water Supply, &c.	Drainage, &c.	
Carrollstown Urban Sanitary District.	2nd September, 1879.	Plans and specifications of proposed works for providing & supply of water.	—	The Townships of Drummond Hill, Drummond Hill, Killybeggs, Maghera, and Mullymore, in the Carrickmacross Electoral Division.
Ballymuckery Village.	1st November, 1874.	Supply of water.	—	The Townships of Aghafelt, Drumcree, and Onda, in the Bally- muckery Electoral Division.
Carrollstown Urban Sanitary District.	1st August, 1875.	—	Drainage works.	The Township of Tynagh, in Carrickmacross Electoral Division.
Do.	Do.	—	Making a new drain, and cleaning an old one.	The Township of Drumcree in Drumcree Electoral Division.
Do.	15th September, 1874.	Regulating a pump.	—	Do.
Carrollstown Urban Sanitary District.	15th February, 1875.	—	Drainage.	The Ballymuckery Electoral Division.
Carrollstown Urban Sanitary District.	15th February, 1875.	Supply of water.	—	The Townships of Gortagh and Glencarthy in Fennagh Electoral Division.
Carrollstown Urban Sanitary District.	15th August, 1875.	—	Drainage.	The Townships of Aghafelt, Aghasherry, Drumcree, Killybeggs, Maghera, Mullymore, and Tynagh, in the Carrickmacross Electoral Division.
Do.	15th November, 1875.	—	Cleaning, &c., &c., and providing for the same under the Sanitary purposes.	The Townships and parts of Townships comprised within the Town- ship of Carrick.

Consentment Order.					
Keyworth Town.	2nd April, 1873.	—	—	Drainage.	The Townships of Keyworth, Walsby, College Road, and Grevelot, in the Keyworth Sanitary District.
Leckly	24th September, 1873.	—	—	Construction of drains and drains, and for the relief of drainage.	The Townships of Leckly, Leckly Down, Nettleton, and St. Catherine's Park, in the Leckly Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
Belbroughton Town.	2nd April, 1873.	—	—	Drainage.	The Townships of Belbroughton, Belbroughton, Belbroughton, Belbroughton, and Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Belbroughton	24th July, 1873.	—	—	Rebuilding a sewer.	The Townships of Belbroughton East, Belbroughton North, Belbroughton South, and Belbroughton South, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
The Township of Belbroughton near Belbroughton.	24th October, 1873.	—	—	Construction of a sewer.	The Township of Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
Belbroughton Town.	19th May, 1873.	Rebuilding a well.	—	—	The Township of Belbroughton East, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
Belbroughton Town.	19th August, 1873.	Additional supply of water.	—	—	The Townships of Belbroughton, Belbroughton, Belbroughton, and Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
College Road Sanitary District, in the Townships of Belbroughton East and Belbroughton.	24th June, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	—	The East Belbroughton Sanitary District, except the portion thereof included in the East Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
Belbroughton Town.	24th December, 1873.	—	—	Drainage.	The Townships of Belbroughton, Belbroughton, Belbroughton, and Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
Belbroughton Town.	24th August, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Townships of Belbroughton and Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Belbroughton Town.	24th October, 1873.	Rebuilding a sewer.	—	—	The Townships of Belbroughton, Belbroughton, Belbroughton, and Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.
Consentment Order.					
Belbroughton Town.	24th August, 1873.	Additional supply of water.	—	—	The Township of Belbroughton, in the Belbroughton Sanitary District.

IV.—Statement of Charges incurred under Section 13 of the PUBLIC HEALTH (Ireland) Act, 1874, and Section 235 of the PUBLIC HEALTH (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining the AREA OF CHARGE on which the SEWERAGE EXPENSES incurred in each District respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

Name of Town, Village, or Estate.	Date of Order.	Expenses for which incurred as to be incurred.		Area of Charge.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
URBAN SEWERAGE:				
Area Inclosed in District—also, near Dunstable, near in Dunstable District.	1st April, 1878.	—	Cleaning an open ditch.	The North-west District, and Dunstable West, except the portion inclosed within the City of Dunstable Sanitary District.
Belmont.	1st June, 1878.	Expanding a pump.	—	The Townships of Belmont, Dunstable, Potters, Chesham, Potters, Barnes, and Widdoworth, in the Dunstable District.
Chesham.	Do.	Do.	—	The Township of Chesham, in the Dunstable District.
Flapton.	Do.	Do.	—	The Townships of Flapton East and Flapton West, in the Dunstable District.
Colnbrook, near in Dunstable District.	Do.	—	Cleaning an open ditch.	The Township of Colnbrook, near in the City of Dunstable Sanitary District.
Hampton.	1st August, 1878.	—	Expanding an open ditch.	The Dunstable District.
Hampton.	Do.	—	Do.	The portion of the Township of Dunstable West which is inclosed in the Dunstable District.
Hampton (near). Chesham Village.	1st September, 1878. Do.	Expanding a pump. Expanding a pump.	—	The Township of Chesham, near in the Dunstable District.
Hampton. Hampton Village.	1st December, 1878. Do.	Expanding a pump. —	—	The Township of Hampton, near in the Dunstable District.
Chesham Village. Chesham Village.	1st January, 1879. 1st February, 1879.	— Expanding a pump.	— Cleaning an open ditch.	The Township of Chesham, near in the Dunstable District. The Township of Chesham, near in the Dunstable District.
URBAN SEWERAGE:				
Colnbrook.	1st June, 1878.	Expanding a pump in pump.	—	The Colnbrook District.
Widdoworth.	Do.	Expanding a pump in pump.	—	The Widdoworth District.
Hampton. Hampton, Upper and Lower.	1st September, 1878. Do.	Expanding a pump. Expanding a pump.	— —	Do. Do.

Parish of St. Mary's.	18th November, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
Parish of St. Mary's — St. Mary's Town.	23d November, 1873.	Providing a pump.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
Parish of St. Mary's — St. Mary's Town.	24th July, 1874.	—	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
St. Mary's Town.	24th November, 1873.	Providing and maintaining a pump.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
St. Mary's Town.	Do.	Do.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
St. Mary's Town.	18th December, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
Parish of St. Mary's — St. Mary's Town.	18th July, 1874.	Do.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
St. Mary's Town.	24th September, 1874.	Do.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
St. Mary's Town.	24th March, 1874.	Do.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
Parish of St. Mary's — St. Mary's Town.	18th April, 1874.	Do.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.
St. Mary's Town.	Do.	Do.	—	The Downham Electoral Division.

IV.—Statement of Orders issued under Section 13 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, and Section 133 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1893, determining the Area of Charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in each Order respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

Part of Town, and Town, Village, or Hamlet.	Date of Order.	Expenses for which assessed or to be assessed.		Area or Charge.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
Water Supply:				
Killybegs,	24th May, 1874, .	Improving the public pump.	—	The Killybegs Electoral Division.
Colmoyers,	Do.,	Providing a pump, .	—	
Malinbeg,	Do.,	—	The construction and repair of Main Sewers.	
Waste-water Disposal:				
Enniskillen Townland, .	4th September, 1873, .	Supply of water, .	—	The Enniskillen Electoral Division.
Enniskillen,	13th November, 1873, .	Do.,	—	
Waste-water Disposal:				
Enniskillen Town, . . .	20th September, 1874, .	—	Waste-water provided and not provided as being good.	The Townland of Enniskillen, in the Enniskillen Electoral Division.
Waste-water Disposal:				
Stranmillis,	4th December, 1873, .	Providing a pump, .	—	The Stranmillis Electoral Division.
Doonagh,	Do.,	Do.,	—	
Doonagh,	Do.,	Do.,	—	
Doonagh,	Do.,	Do.,	—	
Waste-water Disposal:				
Stranmillis Town, . . .	11th August, 1873, .	—	Sewerage,	The Stranmillis Electoral Division.
Stranmillis Town, . . .	17th February, 1874, .	Supply of water, .	—	
Waste-water Disposal:				
Stranmillis Town, . . .	10th December, 1873, .	—	Sewerage,	The Townlands of Stranmillis, Doonagh, and Doonagh Hill, in the Stranmillis Electoral Division.

Sanitary Union.					
Ballyvaughan Town.	1st April, 1864.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Townlands of Ballyvaughan, North West, Ballyvaughan, South West, Fribill, and Ballyvaughan, in the Corporation Electoral Division.
Sanitary Union.					
Corporation Town.	1st November, 1873.	—	Obstructing and drainage.	—	The Townland of Trough, in the Corporation Electoral Division.
Sanitary Union.					
Drumshanbo Townland.	1st April, 1873.	Repairing, fencing, and making a public walk.	—	—	The Division Electoral Division.
Brackishmeath Town.	1st March, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Townland of Aghlone, in Brackishmeath Electoral Division, except the portion of the Townland containing the Townland described in the Order.
Sanitary Union.					
Malinbeg Town.	4th July 1873.	—	Drainage.	—	The Electoral Division.
Ballyvaughan Town.	1st August, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Electoral Division.
Sanitary Union.					
Kilbuck Town.	6th May, 1873.	Improving a well and providing a pump.	—	—	The Townlands of Aghlone, Ballyvaughan, and Aghlone, and Trough Town, in the Kilbuck Electoral Division.
Sanitary Union.					
Oranmore Town.	1st October, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Oranmore Electoral Division.
Wickham Town.	1st March, 1873.	Fencing a public walk.	Improving drainage.	—	The Wickham Electoral Division.
Sanitary Union.					
Castletown Town.	1st August, 1873.	—	Drainage.	—	The Castletown and Maymores Electoral Divisions.
Sanitary Union.					
Trough Townland.	1st November, 1873.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Townlands of Aghlone, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan, in the Electoral Division.
Sanitary Union.					
Marathon Town.	1st April, 1873.	—	Drainage.	—	The Townland of Marathon, in the Marathon Electoral Division.
See Pub. in Town of Marathon.	1st July, 1873.	Fencing and maintain- ing a pump.	—	—	One-half of the expense to be charged on the Townlands of Marathon and Marathon, in the Marathon Electoral Division, and the other half of the expense to be charged on the several Electoral Divisions of the Union (including the Marathon Electoral Division, and the several Townlands described therein, in- cluding the Townlands of Marathon and Marathon).

IV.—Statement of Orders issued under Section 13 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, and Section 233 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining the Area of Charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

Name of Order, and Town, Village, or Hamlet.	Date of Order.	Persons for which issued or to be charged		Area of Charge.
		Water Supply, &c.	Drainage, &c.	
WATER SUPPLY ORDER continued. Bryansford Electoral Division.	24 January, 1911.	Cleaning and repairing wells.	—	The Bryansford Electoral Division.
WATER SUPPLY ORDER. Milton Town.	24 May, 1910.	Repairing the public pumps in order.	Drainage.	The Townland of Trenchard, in the Milton Electoral Division.
WATER SUPPLY ORDER. Keshbeggs.	14th April, 1910.	Providing a pump.	—	The Keshbeggs Electoral Division.
WATER SUPPLY ORDER. Ballykeeran Town. Ballykeeran Town.	2nd January, 1911.	—	Drainage.	The Ballykeeran Electoral Division, together with the Townlands of Ballykeeran and Gullane North, in the Colleen Electoral Division.
WATER SUPPLY ORDER. Mallowbeggs Town. Mallowbeggs Town.	17th May, 1910.	Improving a well and providing a pump.	—	The Townlands of Mallowbeggs and Mallowbeggs, in the Drumnahoe Electoral Division.
WATER SUPPLY ORDER. Mount Pelican Town. Mount Pelican Town.	19th July, 1910. 23 September, 1910.	Supply of water. —	Improving the drainage.	The Townland of Trenchard, in the Mount Pelican Electoral Division.
WATER SUPPLY ORDER. Carrickbeggs Town. Carrickbeggs Town.	24th December, 1910.	Providing a pump.	—	

Simla and District:					
Rockingham Town,	4th October, 1873,	—	Requiring a water,	—	The District Electoral Division.
Simla,	16th February, 1874,	Providing a pump,	—	—	The District Electoral Division.
Millybrook,	Do,	Do,	Constructing drains,	—	The District Electoral Division.
Tynderham,	15th March, 1874,	—	Requiring a water,	—	The District Electoral Division.
East India:					
East India,	14th January, 1874,	Providing a pump,	—	—	The District Electoral Division.
South India:					
Trichinopoly Village,	4th August, 1873,	Providing a supply of water,	—	—	The District Electoral Division.
Shivamur Village,	16th September, 1873,	Do,	—	—	The District Electoral Division.
West India:					
The River Village,	14th July, 1873,	Do,	—	—	The Districts of Jalandhar, Gurmukh, Ferozepur, and Sahiwal, in The District Electoral Division.
Northwestern District:					
Chander Bazar,	14th November, 1873,	Providing pump,	—	—	The District of Ferozepur, in the District Electoral Division.
Deogarh Town,	16th January, 1874,	Supply of water,	—	—	The District of the Districts of Gurmukh and Sahiwal, included within the District of Sahiwal, in the District Electoral Division.
Central India:					
Jalandhar Town,	14th December, 1873,	—	Requiring a water,	—	The District of Sahiwal, in the District Electoral Division.
South India:					
Deogarh Town,	14th July, 1873,	Supply of water,	—	—	The District of Jalandhar, in the District Electoral Division.
Deogarh Town,	14th October, 1873,	Providing a pump,	—	—	The District of Sahiwal, in the District Electoral Division.
Northwestern District:					
Deogarh Town,	14th August, 1873,	Providing and maintaining a pump,	—	—	The District Electoral Division.
Highland Village,	Do,	Do,	—	—	The District and District Electoral Division.
South India:					
Deogarh Town,	14th January, 1874,	Supply of water,	—	—	The District of Sahiwal, in the District Electoral Division.

IV.—STATEMENT of Orders issued under Section 13 of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPROVEMENT) ACT, 1874, and Section 215 of the PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1878, determining the Areas of Charge on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable.—continued.

Name of Order, and Date, Place, or Person.	Date of Order.	Proposals with respect to or to be executed.		Area or Areas.
		Water-supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
SEVENOAKS UNION— Kew Green Works.	22d October, 1878.	Regarding a pump.	—	The Townships of Croydon, Sutton, Croy, Purbeare, and Purbeare, in the Sevenoaks Electoral Division.
SHARPSHOTTON UNION— Kilgerran Works.	22d September, 1878.	—	Sewerage.	The Township of Kilgerran, in the Kilgerran Electoral Division.
THAMES VALLEY UNION— Ardcliffe.	3d March, 1878.	Supply of water.	—	The Township of Ardcliffe, in the Kilgerran Electoral Division.
THAMES VALLEY UNION— Barnetbridge Works.	24d January, 1878.	Providing a pump.	—	The Township of Barnetbridge (including detached portions), and the Townships of Ballyrobert, North and Ballyrobert West, in the Barnetbridge Electoral Division, together with the Township of Barnetbridge, in the Barnet Electoral Division.
THAMES VALLEY UNION— Dipsway Town, Killybegs.	26th November, 1878, &c.	Providing pumps.	—	The Dipsway Electoral Division.
THAMES VALLEY UNION— Keshmanganagh Village.	21st January, 1878.	—	Sewerage.	The Keshmanganagh Electoral Division.
THAMES VALLEY UNION— Tollymoretown.	18th July, 1878.	Supply of water.	—	The Township of Tollymoretown, in the Carrigrohilly Electoral Division.

[illegible]

V.—STATEMENT of LOANS applied for to the BOARD of WORKS for SANITARY PURPOSES.

SIR,

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 17th January, 1879.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to forward a statement of Loans for Sanitary purposes, applied for pursuant to the Local Government Board circular of the 9th October, 1878,* for the information of your Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. HORNSBY, Secretary.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Custom House.

* See circular, p. 111, in accordance with Section 11 of the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877.

LIST of LOANS for SANITARY PURPOSES applied for in pursuance of the Local Government Board Circular of 9th October, 1878.

Applicants.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose of Loan.
	£	
Guardians, Armagh Union, . . .	1,000	Construction and maintenance of Water-works.
Town Commissioners, Ballymena, . . .	10,000	Sewerage.
Guardians, Ballymonee Union, . . .	1,500	Cemetry.
Do., Ballyvaughan Union, . . .	2,000	Waterworks.
Corporation, Belfast, . . .	2,100	—
Guardians, Belmullet Union, . . .	800	Water supply.
Do., Coleraine do., . . .	727	Dishmills water supply.
Do., do., do., . . .	2,000	Portrush Waterworks.
SUPPLEMENTARY.		
Commissioners, Dalkey, . . .	3,000	Sewerage works.
Corporation, Dublin, . . .	30,000	Do.
Do., do., . . .	5,000	Plant for removal of house refuse.
Do., do., . . .	100,000	Extension of Welsh Rets pavements.
Do., do., . . .	0,000	Enlargement of Storage Reservoir at Sullaghna.
Guardians, Dungarvan Union, . . .	10,000	Waterworks.
Town Commissioners, Galway, . . .	2,500	Sewerage.
Guardians, Glenties Union, . . .	350	Waterworks.
Do., Inishowen Union, . . .	1,500	Mobile water supply.
Town Commissioners, Kinsale, . . .	1,500	Water supply.
Guardians, Kinsale Union, . . .	570	Crosshaven Sewerage Works.
Do., Loughrea Union, . . .	200	Woodford Sewerage.
Do., do., do., . . .	100	Croughwell water supply.
Do., Mullow Union, . . .	0,000	Town and Workhouse water supply.
TOTAL, . . .	180,847	

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 17th January, 1879.

W. B. SOADY,
Accountant.

C, VI.—REPORTS from EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of URBAN and RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS showing the progress made in the expenditure of Loans for Sanitary Works, recommended under the 43rd Sec. of the Public Health Act, 1874, furnished by them in reply to the following queries :—

1. The date at which the loan applied for by the Sanitary Authority, and recommended to the Board of Works, or any part thereof, was placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Authority.
2. The amount thereof expended.
3. What progress the works have made towards completion.
4. If not completed, when is it supposed to be likely they will be.
5. The nature of the work undertaken in connexion with the loan, with the name of the engineer.

BALLYVAGHAN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Ballyvaghan Union, Clerk's Office.

4th April, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from you of letter No. 53, M, '79, dated the 1st inst., and in reply I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Local Government Board that the loans applied for by the Board of Guardians as the Rural Sanitary Authority of this union, which were, on the 3rd February and 12th March, 1879, recommended to the Board of Works, have not yet been placed at the disposal of this Board. The works for which the money is intended to be borrowed are for the purpose of procuring an abundant, wholesome, and good supply of pure water for the inhabitants of many villages in several electoral divisions of the union where the sanitary authority considered a water supply much required. The maps, plans, and specifications of these works were prepared by James Andrews, esq., C.E., Dublin. The works are not yet in progress, but a contractor has been declared, and I presume he will commence them now with the least possible delay.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS COMYS, Clerk of the Union.

B. Banks, esq.,

Local Government Board, Dublin.

BELFAST URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Town Hall, Belfast.

3rd April, 1879.

Sir,

Your letter to the Executive Sanitary Officer of the borough has been handed to me. He is unacquainted with the financial matters of the Corporation, and in future when your Board requires any information of that sort it would be better that your letter should be addressed to me.

In reply to your first inquiry I have to say that the mortgage for £12,000 was executed on the 1st instant, but the one for £3,100 has not yet been completed.

2. No portion of the funds in either case has yet been drawn.

3. The baths and wash-houses are about half erected. The arbitrator's

award was made last month as to the price and compensation to be paid under "the Belfast Improvement Scheme, 1877."

4. The baths and wash-houses and the improvement referred to are likely to be carried out in the course of a few months.

5. Mr. William Hastings is the architect superintending the erection of the baths and wash-houses. Mr. J. J. Montgomery, the Borough Surveyor, will be in charge of the works under the Belfast Improvement Scheme, 1877.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BLACK, Town Clerk.

B. Banks, esq.,

Sec. Local Government Board, Dublin.

BRAY URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Bray Town Commission Office, Court House,
Bray, 4th April, 1879.

SIR,

In answer to the queries contained in yours of the 1st inst, I beg to give the following replies:—

1. The 5th December, 1878.
2. £375.
3. More than three-fourths of the works done.
4. About three weeks.
5. Main sewer; Engineer, Mr. Henry Brett.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD DEMPSEY, Town Clerk.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

COLERAINE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Coleraine Union,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, No. 52, I beg to submit the following return:—

1. 1st March, 1879.
2. £1,684 6s. 10d.
3. The pipes are partially laid, and the reservoir being made.
4. Works will probably be completed by September next.
5. A supply of water for the town of Portrush. Name of Engineer—Robert M'Cartney, C.E.

(Signed),

WILLIAM HENRY, Clerk to Sanitary Authority.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

ENNIS URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

SIR,

Town Hall, Ennis,
April 2nd, 1879.

In reply to you letter of 1st April, 1879, No. 53 M, '79, I forward report required:—

1. By cheque from Board of Works, for a sum of £100, dated the 26th March, 1879, and lodged in Provincial Bank, Ennis, to credit of Waterworks account; necessary receipt for same was forwarded, signed by proper authority. Loan, £11,000, to be paid in equal instalments, in fifty years, at £4 13s. 2d. per cent.

2. Expended £92 4s. 6d.

3. Not commenced yet, but contractor declared.

4. Contractor bound to complete within twelve months from the day he gets up the possession of the lands.

5. Waterworks—Name of Engineer, Mr. Francis O'Connor, C.E., Ennis.

DANIEL TUOHY, Town Clerk, and
Executive Sanitary Officer.

To B. Banks, esq.,
Secretary, Local Government Board, Dublin.

ENNISKILLEN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Board Room, Workhouse, Enniskillen Union,
2nd April, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., No. 52 M, 1879, miscellaneous, I beg to say that the only loan applied for by the guardians of this union, is for the sum of £300 for water supply for the village of Lisbellaw, no part of which has been placed at the disposal of the authority, nor have the works been commenced. The Engineer is Mr. John Wray, of 11, High-street, Enniskillen, Executive Sanitary Officer and Engineer to the Town Commissioners of the Borough of Enniskillen.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY MORRISON,

Clerk of the Union.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland,
Custom House, Dublin.

FERMOY RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

SIR,

Fermoy Union,
2nd April, 1879.

I beg to state for the information of the Local Government Board, and in reply to their letter of the 1st inst., No. 52 M, '79, that—

(1.) The loan, £600, applied for by the Board of Guardians to the Board of Works, was placed at the disposal of the Guardians on the 16th November, 1878.

(2.) The amount expended is £576 6s. 10d.

(3.) } The works are completed (though not yet certified as such).
(4.) }

(5.) The nature of the work is the providing of a supply of pure water for the village of Ballyhooly; the Engineer being Mr. A. Oliver Lyons, Mallow.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. HEALY, Union Clerk.

B. Banks, esq., Secretary,
Local Government Board.

GALWAY RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Clerk's Office, Workhouse, Galway,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st inst., No. 52 M, '79, and in reply I beg to submit the following answers to your queries:—

1. 16th January, 1879.
2. £5,371 1s. 9d.
3. Boundary wall, gate lodge, and entrance are nearly finished.
4. I am informed by the Engineer that the works will be completed on or about the close of the year.
5. The loan was required for providing a new cemetery for the town of Galway, to erect a boundary wall, entrance, gate lodge, and two mortuary chapels.

Engineer—E. Townsend, esq., C.E., Queen's College, Galway.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

P. J. STACK, Clerk of Union.

B. Banks, esq., Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

GLIN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Glin Union,
April 2nd, 1879.

SIR,

I beg to state in answer to letter No. 52 M, '79, dated the 1st inst., that no portion of the loan of £250, applied for by the Board of Guardians as the Rural Sanitary Authority recommended to the Board of Works on the 24th October, 1878, for the works in connexion with the water supply at Shanagolden, has been received, as the loan was not provided for in the current year's vote of credit.

The works have not been undertaken pending intimation that the loan will be obtained from the Board of Works.

Plans and specifications were prepared by William Lestrange Duffin, Engineer and County Surveyor.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES BROWNE, Clerk of the Union.

B. Banks, esq., Secretary,
Local Government Board, Custom
House, Dublin.

INISHOWEN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.
LOAN FOR MOVILLE WATERWORKS.

Workhouse, Carndonagh,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., No. 52, I beg to say in reference to 1st inquiry, that no part of the loan for the Moville Waterworks has yet been received; 2nd, that there has been nothing expended on the scheme.

3. That the works have not been commenced.

4. That judging from experience of such works in this Union their completion at Moville is likely to be far in the future.

5. To procure a water supply for the town of Moville. Engineer—Wm. Harte, esq., Londonderry.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT MOORE, Clerk of Union.

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

KINSALE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Kinsale Union,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., No. 52 M. requesting particulars in relation to loans by the Board of Works to the Kinsale Union, under the 43rd Sec. of the Public Health Act, 1874, and the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, I beg to forward the following replies, viz:—

1. No part of the loan has been received.

2. None.

3. The works are almost completed.

4. In a week or two.

5. Sewerage works. W. C. Ryder, C.E.

M. HEGARTY, Clerk of the Union.

To B. Banks, esq.,
Secretary, Local Government Board.

LIMAVADY RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Limavady Union,
3rd April, 1879.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Local Government Board's letter, No. 52 M, '79, dated 1st April, 1879. Subjoined are the replies thereto:—

1. Mortgage on rates given, but neither the loan, or any part thereof, yet applied for.

2. None.

3. No progress made, except instructing solicitor on 2nd December, 1878, to take immediate steps to acquire land and water rights.

4. No time fixed by Guardians.

5. Supply of water for town of Limavady and district. Engineer—A. C. Adair, esq., County Surveyor, Londonderry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. P. HUNTER, Clerk of Union.

To the Secretary, Local Government Board.

LONDONDERRY URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Urban Executive Sanitary Office, Londonderry,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

In compliance with the request of the Local Government Board, I beg to submit the following answers to queries:—

1. Of £6,000 applied for, £3,000 was placed at the disposal of authority on the 25th February, 1879.
2. £300.
3. About one twenty-fifth of the whole has been completed.
4. About eighteen months from present date.
5. Construction of new sewers throughout the city, according to drawings submitted and approved of by Local Government Board. The works are being carried out under William Jas. Robinson, City Surveyor, and Charles E. Stewart, Assistant Engineer.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAMES ROBINSON,
Executive Sanitary Officer.

The Secretary Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

LOUGHREA RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

GENTLEMEN,

2nd April, 1879.

In reply to your circular of yesterday's date, I beg leave to state:—

1. No part of the loan has been as yet placed at the disposal of the Local Authority.
2. Nil.
3. Works have not been as yet commenced, but will soon be in progress.
4. 1st October next.
5. To provide a supply of water for the town of Loughrea. The Engineers are Messrs. Cotton and Townsend.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

PATRICK Egan, Clerk of Union.

To the Local Government Board.

MITCHELSTOWN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

SIR,

2nd April, 1879.

Herounder I respectfully beg leave to give replies to the following questions, as required by your letter of yesterday's date:—

1. All placed to credit of authority the 23rd August, 1878.
2. The entire amount.
3. Finally completed the 11th July, 1878.
4. —
5. Water supply to the town of Mitchelstown. A. Oliver Lyons, Mallow, Engineer.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. FITZGIBBON, Clerk of Union.

B. Banks, esq.,
Secretary, Local Government Board.

OMAGH RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Poor Law Union Office, Omagh,
2nd April, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 52 M, '79, requesting me to furnish you with certain particulars relative to the loan for waterworks for the town of Omagh.

In reply I beg to state for your information:—

1. That on the 8th January, 1878, the Union Treasurer had received the third and last advance (£1,615) of the loan.

2. The entire loan has been expended.

3. The works have been completed some months since, and the water is all through the town.

4. The nature of the work undertaken in connexion with the loan is a high pressure, constant, filtered water supply, from a reservoir formed in the valley of Killyclogher Bourn, at a point nearly three miles from the town, and conveyed from thence in a 6-inch main pipe. There are two filter beds and a pure water tank at the head works, and the usual sand filtering arrangements. The town piping consists of 6-inch main, 4-inch, 3-inch, and 2-inch, with fountains, hydrants, air valves, &c.

The Engineers are Messrs. Andrew Palles and Richard W. Walsh, offices, 10, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. J. M'KNIGHT, Clerk of the Union.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland,
Dublin.

RATHDOWN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES of the BOARD of GUARDIANS of RATHDOWN UNION, 2nd APRIL, 1879.

With reference to letter from the Local Government Board, No. 52 M, '79, dated 1st instant, the Guardians desire to supply the information required in answer to the queries as follows:—

1. On the 7th January last a sum of £1,200 was placed to their credit in connexion with the loan recommended to the Board of Works on 20th May, 1878, by Local Government Board.

2. A sum of £400 has been expended.

3. The reservoir is nearly completed, and the pipes are being laid.

4. It is expected the works will be completed before June next.

5. The construction of a reservoir and other works for the purpose of giving a supply of water to the town of Greystones, James Price, esq., of 26, Westmoreland-street, and Henry Brett, esq., of 49, Dame-street, are the Engineers employed.

STRABANE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Strabane Union, Board Room,
3rd April, 1879.

SIR,

In reply to the letter of the Local Government Board of the 1st April, 1879, No. 52 M, '79, I beg to state that there is no portion of the loan of £200 for the purpose of completing Raphoe Waterworks, as recommended by the Local Government Board on the 20th November, 1878, as yet placed at the disposal of the Local Authority.

There has not been any letter received here dated 31st March, 1879, stating that the Local Government Board had recommended a loan to the Board of Works, but a letter from the Board of Works dated 1st

April, 1879, No. 5,782, '79, has been received, informing this Board that the Local Government Board had recommended a loan of £7,000 to the Guardians of this Union, as the Rural Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of supplying the town and district of Strabane and the village of Miltown with water.

There is no portion of either of these loans yet placed at the disposal of the Board of Guardians.

So far as the loan for Strabane Waterworks is concerned, there has been expended about £5,800, and the works are almost completed. The compensation money awarded by arbitrator is not paid.

The loan for Raphoe (£200) is intended to extend and complete the waterworks for the town of Raphoe. No engineer has, as yet, been appointed for these works.

The Engineer for Strabane Waterworks is J. F. E. Barnes, esq.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID M'MENAMIN, Clerk of Union.

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

STROKESTOWN RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Strokestown Union,

5th April, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honour to state in reply to the queries in your letter of 1st inst., No. 52.

1. The full amount, £622, was lodged with the Union Treasurer, on 10th September, 1878.

2. £208 10s. 8d.

3. The works for the improvement of the water supply in Elphin and a section of the sewerage both in Elphin and Strokestown have been completed. Another section of the sewerage in Strokestown will be finished in a fortnight. A contract for the delivery of 1,000 yards of twelve-inch salt glazed pipes in May next has been entered into with the Lough Allen Clay Company.

4. All the works are expected to be completed before 1st August next.

5. Improvement of the water supply at Elphin, sewerage in Elphin and Strokestown, including an intercepting sewer for the purification of the rivulet passing through Strokestown, into which all the sewerage of the town has hitherto been discharged. The Engineer is James Lynne, esq., Raheen, Ballinasloe.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL FLYNN, Clerk of the Union.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

TRALEE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Town Commission Office, Tralee,

3rd April, 1879.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 1st inst., respecting the loan, &c., for the Tralee Waterworks, I beg to report as follows:—

1. £15,000 amount of loan authorized 7th November, 1878, at four per cent. per annum, £3,000 of which was placed to the credit of the Sanitary Authority on the 26th January, 1879, and £3,000 on the 14th March last.

2. £4,445 expended to this date.

3. All pipes on the ground, with the exception of one small cargo, and all special castings, hydrants, valves, &c., on the ground. Two and a half miles of 12" piping laid, and covered in, and the excavation for head works will be completed in a fortnight.

4. The contract bound to be completed by the 1st of November, 1879.

5. Tralee Waterworks. Robert Denny, Civil Engineer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES COFFEY,
Executive Sanitary Officer.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

TRIM RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Clerk's Office, Trim,
2nd April, 1879.

RETURN called for by letter from LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, No. 52 M, '79, dated 1st APRIL, 1879.

The loan has not been placed at the disposal of the Rural Sanitary Authority, on account of a resolution passed by them on the 7th December, 1878: "that the loan be not further proceeded with, the Town Commissioners of Trim being about to petition Local Government Board to constitute them an Urban Sanitary Authority." Copy of resolution forwarded to Mr. Hornsby on 17th December, 1878.

The work to be undertaken provided the loan was carried out was to be the improvement of the sewerage of the town of Trim, Patrick Malone, esq., C.E., being Engineer.

L. M. SHERIDAN, Clerk of Union.

The Secretary, Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

TULLA RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Union Office, Tulla,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., No. 52 M, I beg to inform you that no part of the loan applied for by the Board of Guardians to the Board of Public Works for carrying out the drainage of the village of Killishen has yet been placed at the disposal of the Local Authority. No money has been expended, nor have the works been yet commenced.

Mr. George R. Milward is the name of the Engineer.

It was only on yesterday I was directed to send a sum of £1 11s. to the Solicitor of the Board of Public Works to meet the expenses of the Deed of Mortgage for £305.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. MURPHY, Clerk of Union.

B. Banks, esq., Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

WESTPORT RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Board Room, Westport,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

The following are the particulars applied for in your letter of 1st inst., No. 52 M, '79 :—

1. The loan of £600 applied for by the Board of Guardians as the Rural Sanitary Authority, recommended to the Board of Works on 20th November, 1878, or any part thereof, has not yet been placed at the disposal of the Authority, but there is reason to expect that it will be realized in a very short time hence.

2. In anticipation of such loan and with the consent of the Local Government Board as expressed in their letter of 24th January, 1879 (No. 780, '79), the sum of £85 7s. 10d. has to the present been expended.

3. Contracts have been entered into for about one-fifth of the proposed works, which portion will be completed on or about the 1st May proximo.

4. When the loan shall have been issued contracts will be advertised, and entered into for the remainder of the proposed works—which will all be completed in about two months thereafter.

5. The works in connexion with the loan are the completion of the public sewerage of Westport. The Engineer is Mr. Edward Glover, C.E., County Surveyor, South Mayo.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN EGAN, Clerk of the Union.

B. Banks, esq., Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

WEXFORD URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Town Clerk's Office, Wexford,
2nd April, 1879.

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 55 M, '79, miscellaneous, containing five queries, to which I beg to reply as follows, viz. :—

1. £15,000 was received from the Board of Public Works by this Corporation, as the Urban Sanitary Authority, on the 18th of November, 1878, as a first instalment of £25,000, recommended by the Local Government Board on the 13th of May, 1878, for the Wexford Waterworks.

2. The amount expended out of that sum to this date (2nd April, 1879) is £7,797 8s. 8d.

3. The cast-iron pipes for those waterworks have been all delivered at the works, and a large portion of them are already laid down. The works for the storage reservoir were commenced last week by the contractor, Mr. Stanford.

4. It is considered that the entire of the works will be completed in about twelve months.

5. The nature of the work undertaken in connexion with the loan are a storage reservoir, about three miles from the town of Wexford, to give a supply of water to the town, and pipes to carry the water and

distribute it through the borough with hydrants, and all necessary appendages; the Engineer being Thomas Hawksby, esq., c.e., of No. 30, Great George-street, Westminster, N.W., London.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. O'LEARY,
Town Clerk and Executive Sanitary Officer.

B. Banks, Esq., Secretary,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

C. VII.—ORDERS of the LORD LIEUTENANT and PRIVY COUNCIL, under the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland) 1877," making rules and regulations to be observed in the audit of the accounts of County Treasurers and Secretaries of Grand Juries, the accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and of the accounts of the Collector-General of Rates in the City of Dublin.

REGULATIONS relating to accounts of COUNTY TREASURERS and SECRETARIES to GRAND JURIES, and also to the accounts of the COMMISSIONERS of CHARITABLE DONATIONS and BEQUESTS.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WHEREAS the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Council by Order bearing date the 31st day of October, 1837, made pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide more effectual means to make Treasurers of Counties and Counties of Cities in Ireland account for public moneys, and to secure the same," did establish certain Rules and Regulations for regulating the audit of the accounts of such Treasurers, and for other purposes in the said Act and Order appearing, and did by virtue of the powers given to him by the said Act annex the duties of auditing and declaring said accounts to the office of Chief Remembrancer of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland:

And whereas such Rules and Regulations have been supplemented and varied in certain particulars by subsequent Orders of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and among others by an Order in Council dated the 6th day of March, 1868, making certain provisions in respect to the purchase, deposit, and custody of Exchequer Bills, and the accounting for the proceeds of the same:

And whereas by an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," it was enacted that from and after the passing of such Act, the accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland should be audited and declared by the said Chief Remembrancer, or by the Second Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland:

And whereas by an Act passed in the 13th and 14th years of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act for the transfer of the Equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Chancery in

Ireland," the offices of Chief Remembrancer and of Second Remembrancer were abolished, and the duties and powers exercised by the said officers in respect to the audit of accounts under the hereinbefore mentioned Acts were transferred to and conferred on such one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery as should be appointed by the Lord Chancellor for that purpose :

And whereas the said duties and powers had been conferred on and were performed and exercised by Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esquire, the late Receiver-Master of the said Court of Chancery at the date of the passing of the Act next hereinafter recited :

And whereas by the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland) 1877," it was enacted that the jurisdiction to audit the aforesaid accounts should (unless the Lord Lieutenant in Council should otherwise direct) after the death, resignation, or release of the said Receiver-Master, vest in, and be exercised by the Local Government Board for Ireland, and further that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant in Council to make such Rules and Regulations as to the Lord Lieutenant in Council should seem fit, for providing for the complete, proper, and efficient exercise by the Local Government Board of such jurisdiction :

And whereas by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 16th day of April, 1878, and made in pursuance of the powers on him conferred by the said last recited Act, the said Gerald Fitzgibbon was released from the further discharge of his duties as such Receiver-Master :

Now we, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on us by the last recited Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do hereby order, declare, and direct that from and after the date of this Order the Rules and Regulations heretofore made and now in force for the regulation and audit of accounts of Treasurers of Counties and Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns and of Secretaries of Grand Juries (except the rules prescribed by the hereinbefore mentioned Order in Council dated the 6th day of March, 1868), shall be and the same are hereby rescinded.

And we do further by and with the like advice and consent and by virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid hereby order, declare, and direct that from and after the date of this Order the Rules and Regulations set forth in Part I. of the Schedule annexed to this Order shall apply to and be observed in the audit of the accounts of Treasurers of Counties and Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns, and of the Secretaries of Grand Juries in and throughout Ireland by the Local Government Board of Ireland, and shall be obeyed and followed by the said Local Government Board and its officers, and by the said Treasurers and Secretaries, and by all other officers and persons named, concerned, or referred to in the said Rules and Regulations.

And we do further by and with the like advice and consent, and by virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, hereby order, declare, and direct that from and after the date of this Order the Rules and Regulations set forth in part II. of the Schedule annexed to this Order, shall apply to and be observed in the audit of the accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland by the Local Government Board for Ireland, and shall be obeyed and followed by the said Local Government Board and its officers, and by the said Commissioners, and by all other officers and persons named, concerned, or referred to, in the said Rules and Regulations ; provided always, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that nothing contained in this Order or in the first

part of the Schedule annexed hereto shall apply to or affect the County of the City of Dublin, the County of the City of Cork, or the County of the City of Limerick, or the accounts or officers of the said Counties or any of them.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 21st day of June, 1878.

JAMES A. LAWSON.

WALTER CROFTON.

The SCHEDULE REFERRED to in the FOREGOING ORDER.

PART I.—RULES and REGULATIONS for the AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of TREASURERS of COUNTIES, and COUNTIES of CITIES, and COUNTIES of TOWNS, and of SECRETARIES of GRAND JURIES in and throughout IRELAND.

I. The Treasurer of every county, county of a city, and county of a town in Ireland to which this order applies (except the county of Dublin), and the Secretary of the Grand Jury where a Banking Company acts as such Treasurer under the provisions of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 46, shall, on or before the 31st of July, 1878, make out and transmit to the Local Government Board of Ireland a just and true account between him and such county, county of a city, or county of a town, for such period as the Local Government Board shall direct, and in the form hitherto in use for that purpose, and shall, within one month from the termination of every Assizes which shall hereafter be holden for such county, county of a city, or county of a town, make out and transmit to the Local Government Board a just and true account between him and such county, county of a city, or county of a town, in the form hitherto in use for that purpose, or in such other form as the Local Government Board may from time to time prescribe and direct, and shall transmit with the accounts aforesaid proper vouchers for the receipts and payments appearing therein.

II. The Secretary of the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin shall, in like manner, transmit to the Local Government Board on or before the 31st day of July, 1878, the accounts of the Finance Committee of the Grand Jury made up to the end of the year preceding the last presenting sittings or Term, as signed by the Chairman of such Committee, and laid before the Grand Jury on the first day of the said presenting term, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 106, and shall in like manner transmit to the Local Government Board within the period of one month after the commencement of each presenting sittings or Term, hereafter to be held, the accounts of the said Finance Committee made up to the end of the preceding year as signed by the Chairman of such Committee, and laid before the Grand Jury, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, and shall transmit with the said accounts proper vouchers for the receipts and payments appearing therein.

III. Before the accounts mentioned in sections I. and II. shall be transmitted to the Local Government Board, the said accounts together with all contracts, accounts, bills, vouchers and receipts or other documents mentioned or referred to therein, shall be deposited for at least six clear days (exclusive of Sunday) in the office of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Grand Jury rendering the accounts, and such Treasurer or Secretary of the Grand Jury shall, previous to the commencement of the six clear days for which the said accounts shall be so deposited, give notice in one or more of the public newspapers circulating in the county, county of the city, or county of the town to which such

accounts relate, that the accounts and documents above referred to will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested therein for six clear days (exclusive of Sunday), commencing on a date to be named in the notice, before being forwarded to the Local Government Board; and that all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of or extracts from the same without fee or reward.

IV. On receipt of such accounts and vouchers as aforesaid by the Local Government Board, the Board shall transmit the same to their Auditor, charged with the duty of auditing the accounts of the Union comprising the place in which the Assizes for the county, county of the city, or county of the town to which the accounts relate are holden, and in the case of the county of Dublin to the Auditor charged with the duty of auditing the accounts of the North and South Dublin Poor Law Unions or either of them, and it shall be the duty of such Auditor, once in each year in the case of the county of Dublin, and twice in each year in the case of every other county, county of a city, or county of a town, to audit such accounts in the Grand Jury Room of such county, county of a city, or county of a town. If the Auditor who would under the preceding provision be charged with the duty of auditing the accounts of any county, county of a city, or county of a town, be a Grand Juror for such county, county of a city, or county of a town, or a contractor for any articles or things supplied to such Grand Jury, or for any works executed under the directions of such Grand Jury, or if for any reason he be unable to undertake the duties of such audit, the said accounts shall be audited by such other Auditor as may be from time to time appointed to that duty by the Local Government Board.

V. Before proceeding with the audit of the accounts of any county, county of a city, or county of a town, the Auditor shall twenty days at least previous to the date fixed for such audit give to the Secretary of the Grand Jury of such county, county of a city, or county of a town, notice in writing of the day, hour, and place fixed for the audit, and on receipt of such notice from the Auditor the Secretary of the Grand Jury shall communicate the same to the Treasurer, Collectors, and other accounting officers, and shall twelve days at least previous to the date fixed for the audit, publish a notice in some one or more of the public newspapers circulating in such county, county of a city, or county of a town, informing the newspapers of the appointment made by the Auditor, and that any cesspayer who may object to any matter contained in the said accounts, may attend in person, or by his solicitor, or by his solicitor and counsel, and his objection will be heard by the Auditor.

IV. In auditing such accounts the Auditor shall see that the same are presented in proper form, and that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in detail, and are supported by adequate vouchers and authority, and shall ascertain that all sums have been received which ought to have been received, and have been brought into the account; and shall examine whether the expenditure in all cases is such as might be lawfully made, and shall strike out such payments and charges as are not legal, and such as have not been made by competent authority, and such as he may deem to be unfounded.

VII. The Auditor shall cast up and compute the said accounts so as to ascertain the accuracy thereof, and the balance or sum due to or from the officer rendering the same, and shall verify the accounts, together with the date of the audit, by his signature.

VIII. The Auditor shall receive the objections of any cesspayer in the county, county of the city, or county of the town, the accounts of which are being audited, to the said accounts, or to any item or charge therein,

or to any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objections, and make a decision thereon.

IX. The Auditor shall, whenever he may in the performance of the duties of his office think fit so to do, require any officer rendering an account, or any other officer of the Grand Jury, or any person represented to have supplied any goods or materials to or executed any work for the Grand Jury, or any other person who, in the judgment of the Auditor, shall be able to give information respecting such account, or supply, or execution of work, to appear before him and to produce any account books or papers in his possession relating to the subject of his inquiries; and the Auditor shall, if he think fit so to do, require the officer rendering such account to verify same on oath, and shall, if he think fit, examine on oath any such officers and persons as aforesaid respecting any item or charge in the accounts; or if such officer or officers or other persons refuse to be sworn, or if such Auditor shall think fit for any other reason to do so, he may require such officers or other persons to make and subscribe a declaration in writing of the truth of any statement they may make upon such examination, first forewarning them that any person wilfully giving false testimony, or wilfully making and subscribing a false declaration before him, is liable on being convicted thereof, to suffer the pains and penalties of perjury.

X. If the Auditor shall be of opinion that any moneys belonging to the Grand Jury have been purloined, embezzled, misapplied, or illegally disbursed by any officer or person accounting, he shall collect such evidence as he may think necessary to ascertain the amount of such moneys, and shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount, and shall report the circumstances to the Local Government Board.

XI. The accounts when audited and certified or declared by the Auditor, shall be transmitted by him to the Local Government Board, who shall forward the same, together with two certified copies thereof, to the clerk of the Privy Council, to be dealt with by him according to law.

XII. The Clerk of the Crown on receipt of the copy of the accounts so audited and certified or declared as aforesaid, shall forthwith cause the abstract, bearing the certificate and signature of the Auditor to be printed and published in some one or more of the newspapers circulating in the said county, county of the city, or county of the town to which the accounts relate, and he shall also cause such accounts to be printed and published in such manner as queries and presentments have been or heretofore ought to have been printed and published according to law.

XIII. The Secretary of the Grand Jury shall be responsible for the safe keeping of all bonds, recognizances, or other securities which shall be placed in his charge, and they shall be produced by him to the Auditor whenever required for his inspection at each audit, and any defects apparent therein shall be reported by the auditor to the Local Government Board.

XIV. Within fourteen days after the completion of the audit of the accounts of any county, county of a city, or county of a town the Auditor shall report to the Local Government Board upon the accounts, and the Local Government Board shall transmit a copy of such report to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, who shall lay the same before the Grand Jury at their next meeting.

XV. It shall be the duty of every such Treasurer or Secretary as aforesaid within two calendar months after a copy of any such audited account shall have been transmitted to him by the Clerk of the Privy Council, to pay into the bank with which he shall have opened a public

account as directed by section 17 or to the banking company which may act as Treasurer under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 46 (as the case may be), any balance which may appear due by him thereupon, unless he or the Clerk of the Crown of the county, county of the city, or county of the town, who is hereby authorized on behalf of the said county, county of the city, or county of the town so to do, shall within such period of two calendar months present a petition of appeal to the Lord Lieutenant in Council praying that the account may be altered in such manner as shall be specified in such petition. If such petition be presented it shall be the duty of each Treasurer or Secretary of the Grand Jury to pay any balance which upon the hearing of the appeal shall be declared to be due by him on such account within such time as by the order to be made on such appeal shall be fixed and determined, and such Secretary or Treasurer shall transmit to the Local Government Board a receipt or certificate from the bank of his having duly paid such balance.

XVI. The audit of each Treasurer's account by the Auditor of the Local Government Board shall be deemed final and conclusive as regards such account, unless a petition to the Lord Lieutenant in Council be presented in accordance with the last-mentioned rule.

XVII. Where a banking company does not act as Treasurer under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 46, the Treasurer shall continue to keep a public account with the banking company selected for that purpose by the Grand Jury of the county, county of the city, or county of the town, for which he acts, for the purpose of depositing in such bank the public money of such county, county of a city or county of a town, and if another bank shall be selected for that purpose by the Grand Jury, he shall transfer such accounts thereto, together with any balance which may be due by him thereupon.

XVIII. Each and every payment to be made by such Treasurer shall be made by him by a draft drawn by him on the bank with which he shall have opened a public account as aforesaid, in favour of the person entitled to receive the same or his order, and such draft shall be signed by such Treasurer, and be countersigned by the Clerk of the Crown for the county, or county of the city, or county of the town, for which he acts, or by such officer as may lawfully supply his place, and shall contain in the body of such draft a specification of the purpose for which and of the authority under which such draft shall be drawn, and shall have endorsed thereon a receipt expressing the purpose for which the money was paid.

XIX. When a banking company acts as Treasurer under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 46, such drafts containing the same particulars and having the same form of receipt endorsed thereon shall be drawn and signed by the Secretary of the Grand Jury, or by such officer as may lawfully supply his place, and be countersigned by the clerk of the Crown, or by such officer as may lawfully supply his place. But where an order for payment is made by a Judge of Assizes in pursuance of sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 46, such banking company shall, on presentation of such order, pay the amount therein stated.

XX. No person holding the office of Treasurer or Secretary of a Grand Jury shall have authority under any pretext whatever to draw any public money out of the bank, unless by a draft duly drawn and countersigned as aforesaid, in favour of the person entitled to receive the amount thereof under some grand jury presentment, or by some order made upon such Treasurer according to law.

XXI. Every Collector of Grand Jury Cess shall give receipts for the payment of such cess from the receipt check-book provided for the purpose, and shall give no other receipts for cess, and shall return the books or counterparts to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, who shall preserve them.

XXII. No collector shall make any payment to the Treasurer of the county, or county of the city, or county of the town for which he acts, unless a banking company acting as such Treasurer in respect of any public money which he may receive or which may come to his hands otherwise than by lodging the same in the bank with which such Treasurer shall have such public account as aforesaid to the credit of such public account, and each collector shall lodge all money collected by him at not longer intervals than one fortnight, or whenever the sum shall amount to £100.

XXIII. Any *levari facias* to be issued against any Treasurer or Secretary of Grand Jury pursuant to the provisions of the recited Act of the first year of Her Majesty's reign, shall be returnable in six weeks from the date thereof, and all moneys which shall be raised or levied by virtue of any sequestration or *levari facias* which may be so issued shall be paid into such Bank as aforesaid to the credit of such public account. In case of any neglect touching the execution of such *levari facias*, the Local Government Board shall certify the same under their hand and seal to her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland.

XXIV. Every person holding the office of Treasurer of a county, county of a city, or county of a town who has given security for the due performance of his duties by recognizance in the Court of Exchequer, shall in case of the death or bankruptcy or insolvency of either of his sureties, provide a fresh surety to be duly approved, and enter into new security by recognizance in the Court of Exchequer as aforesaid.

XXV. When a banking company acts as Treasurer of any county, county of a city, or county of a town, under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 46, the Secretary of the Grand Jury of such county, county of a city, or county of a town shall give security by recognizance with two or more good and sufficient sureties to be approved of by the Local Government Board in such sum as the Lord Lieutenant with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council shall direct, and shall supply a fresh surety to be approved of by the Local Government Board in the place of any surety who may die or become bankrupt or insolvent, and shall report to the Local Government Board whenever the necessity for providing such new surety shall arise.

XXVI. In order to provide for the expenses which may be incurred in the execution of this Order, there shall be levied off each county, county of a city, and county of a town, and paid to the Local Government Board in respect of the audit of every such account, as aforesaid, by the Treasurer or Secretary whose account it is, in the same manner as any other presentment, the sum of five shillings on every £100 to which the debit side of such account shall amount, and the sum so levied and paid shall constitute a fee fund. The said fee fund shall be chargeable with the payment of such proportion of the salaries paid to the auditors of the Local Government Board, as shall from time to time be ascertained and determined by the said Board to be properly payable in respect of the duties performed by such Auditor under this Order, in accordance with Section 6 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1872, and with the payment of such other salaries and expenses incurred in and about the execution of this Order, as the said Local Government Board with the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant shall from time to time direct to be paid,

thereof in respect of the audit of the accounts of the Treasurers and Secretaries, aforesaid, and with the payment of such superannuation allowances as have been or shall be granted under the 5th section of the "Local Officers Superannuation Act (Ireland), 1869," and the Local Government Board shall make the aforesaid payments out of the said fee fund accordingly.

XXVII. The balance (if any) remaining to the credit of the fee fund heretofore, constituted under the provisions of the aforesaid statute of the first year of Her Majesty's reign, on the date on which these rules and regulations shall take effect, shall, after the discharge of all claims thereon authorized by existing orders of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, be transferred to the credit of the account of the Local Government Board, in the Bank of Ireland, to be applied by such Board in aid of the fee fund, constituted under the provisions of Section 26 of this Order.

XXVIII. All Exchequer Bills to be purchased pursuant to the provisions of section 14 of the aforesaid Act of the first year of Her Majesty's reign shall be deposited in accordance with the order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, made the 6th day of March, 1868.

PART II.—RULES and REGULATIONS for the AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of CHARITABLE DONATIONS and BEQUESTS for IRELAND.

I. The accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland shall once in each year be audited, and declared by such auditor of the Local Government Board as the Board may from time to time appoint for that purpose.

II. Such accounts shall be made up to the 31st of December in each year, supported by proper vouchers for the receipts and payments entered therein, and shall be rendered to the Local Government Board before the end of the month of June in each year.

III. The audit shall be held in the office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, six days' notice of audit having been previously given by the Auditor to the Secretaries of the Commissioners.

IV. When the accounts are audited and declared by the Auditor, they shall within fourteen days be forwarded by him, together with a report thereon, to the Local Government Board, who shall transmit a copy of such report to the Secretaries of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and transmit the original accounts for deposit to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to be disposed of by him as provided by law.

REGULATIONS RELATING to the ACCOUNTS of the COLLECTOR-GENERAL of RATES in the CITY of DUBLIN.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS it was provided by an Act passed in the 13th year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection of Rates in the City of Dublin," that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to appoint, from time to time, such person as he might think proper to be the Collector-General of Rates for the purpose of

the said Act; and it was further thereby provided that the said Collector-General of Rates should open an account in the Bank of Ireland, to be entitled "The account of the Collector-General of Rates in the City of Dublin," naming the Collector-General for the time being therein, and should be governed as to the manner in which such account should be kept, prepared, and exhibited for audit, and in every other respect, where the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Act, by such rules and regulations as should be issued in that respect from time to time by the Lord Lieutenant with the advice of the Privy Council; and in case the Lord Lieutenant should so direct, such accounts should be audited by the officer who should be from time to time by warrant authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to audit and declare the accounts of the several treasurers of counties and counties of cities and towns, under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide more effectual means to make treasurers of counties and counties of cities in Ireland account for public moneys, and to secure the same, or of any Act or Acts amending the same."

And whereas, prior to and at the date of the passing of the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877," Gerald Fitzgibbon, esq., the then Receiver-Master of the Court of Chancery, was the officer duly authorized as aforesaid to audit and declare the accounts of the several treasurers of counties and counties of cities and towns; and as such officer had been directed by the Lord Lieutenant to audit the accounts of the said Collector-General of Rates:

And whereas by the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877," it was enacted that the jurisdiction to audit the aforesaid accounts should (unless the Lord Lieutenant in Council should otherwise direct) after the death, resignation, or release of the said Receiver-Master, vest in and be exercised by the Local Government Board for Ireland; and further, that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant in Council to make such rules and regulations as to the Lord Lieutenant in Council should seem fit, for providing for the complete, proper, and efficient exercise by the Local Government Board, of such jurisdiction.

And whereas, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 16th day of April, 1878, and made in pursuance of the powers conferred by the said last recited Act, the said Gerald Fitzgibbon was relieved from the further discharge of his duties as Receiver-Master:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on us by the last recited Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do hereby order, declare, and direct that from and after the date of this order the rules and regulations set forth in the schedule to this order shall apply to and be observed in the audit of the accounts of the Collector-General of Rates, in the city of Dublin, by the Local Government Board for Ireland, and shall be obeyed and followed by the said Local Government Board and its officers, and by the said Collector-General of Rates, and by all other officers and persons named, concerned in, or referred to in the said rules and regulations.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 31st day of October, 1878.

W. H. F. COGAN,
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON,
M. MORRIS,
EDWARD GIBSON.

SCHEDULE of RULES and REGULATIONS REFERRED to in FOREGOING ORDER.

1. The accounts of the Collector-General, up to and for the year 1877, comprehending all proper debits and credits, shall be made up and balanced to the 31st of December, 1877, to which date the Collector-General's accounts in the Bank of Ireland shall also be made up and balanced, and the said accounts shall be prepared and ready for audit upon the 14th of December, 1878. The accounts of the Collector-General for the year 1878, and for each succeeding year, comprehending all proper debits and credits, shall be made up and balanced to the 31st of December in each year, to which date the Collector-General's accounts in the Bank of Ireland shall also be made up and balanced, and the said accounts shall be prepared and ready for audit within two months from the end of each year.

2. The Collector-General shall, immediately upon such accounts being so made up and balanced and ready for audit, transmit to the Local Government Board abstracts thereof, and the Local Government Board, on receipt of such abstracts, shall forward them to the auditor to whom that Board may assign the duty of auditing the accounts of the Collector-General, and such auditor shall proceed to audit such accounts accordingly in the Collector-General's office, first giving due notice to the Collector-General.

3. On receiving such notice of audit the Collector-General shall communicate the same to the collectors and other accounting officers, and shall, twelve days at least previous to the date fixed for the audit, publish a notice in each of the daily newspapers published in Dublin, apprising all parties concerned of the day and hour fixed by the auditor for the audit, and of the place of audit, and that the accounts, together with all contracts, accounts, bills, vouchers, and receipts, or other documents mentioned or referred to therein, including the schedules of recoverable and irrecoverable arrears of rates, on the 31st day of December, to which the said accounts shall be made up, with the certificates of the Collector-General and the report of the Inspector appointed by him annexed thereto, as prescribed by the Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council of the 28th day of March, 1865, will be open for inspection during office hours for the six days, exclusive of Sundays, immediately preceding the date of audit, and that all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of or extracts from the same without fee or reward, and the Collector-General shall exhibit such accounts and other documents above referred to accordingly.

4. In auditing such accounts the auditor shall see that they are presented in proper form, and that the particular items of receipts and expenditure are stated in detail, and are supported by adequate vouchers and authority, and shall ascertain that all sums have been received which ought to have been received and have been brought into the account, and shall examine whether the expenditure in all cases is such as might be lawfully made, and shall strike out such payments and charges as are not legal, and such as have not been made by competent authority, and such as he may deem to be unfounded, and shall debit the Collector-General with the amount and certify the same to be due by him, and shall report to the Local Government Board whether any and, if so, what sums which ought to have been received have not been received and brought into account.

5. The auditor shall cast up and compute the said accounts, so as to ascertain the accuracy thereof, and the balance or sum due to or from the

Collector-General, and shall verify the accounts by his signature and the date of such audit.

6. The auditor shall receive the objections, in writing, of any ratepayer in the city of Dublin to the said accounts, or to any item or charge therein, or to any vouchers or authority for the same, or to the omission of any sum or sums therefrom, and shall examine into the merits of such objections and make a decision thereon.

7. All bonds of collectors and other officers of the Collector-General's Department shall be produced to the auditor for his inspection at each audit, and any defect apparent or which may be brought to his notice therein, and the death or bankruptcy of any party thereto, shall be reported by him to the Local Government Board.

8. Each such collector or officer shall, in the event of the death or bankruptcy of either of his sureties, forthwith report the matter to the Collector-General, and provide a fresh surety and enter into a new bond.

9. Within fourteen days after the completion of the audit of the Collector-General's accounts, the auditor shall report upon the accounts so audited, and shall deliver or transmit such report with certified abstracts of the accounts to the Local Government Board.

10. On receipt of the Auditor's report, and of the abstracts as aforesaid, the Local Government Board shall cause a copy of such report and abstracts to be transmitted to the Collector-General, and shall forward the original abstracts, keeping a copy thereof, to the Clerk of the Privy Council for deposit.

11. The Collector-General shall, on receipt of such copy of the Auditor's report and abstracts, forthwith cause the abstracts to be once published in three at least of the daily newspapers circulating in Dublin.

12. The Collector-General shall, within the period of one calendar month, after receiving such copy of the Auditor's report, and of the abstracts of accounts, pay into the Bank of Ireland any balance which shall, by the Auditor, be found due by him thereupon, unless he shall within such period present a petition to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, praying that such account may be altered in such manner as shall be specified in such petition. If such petition be presented, it shall be the duty of the Collector-General to pay into the Bank of Ireland any balance which shall be by any order on such petition declared to be due by him on such account, within such time as by said order shall be fixed and determined, and the Collector-General shall transmit to the Local Government Board a receipt or certificate from the bank, of his having duly paid such balance.

13. The Collector-General shall, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December, in each year, make out the account specified in section 56 of the statute of the 12th and 13th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 91, and shall, before the end of the ensuing months of August and February, transmit copies thereof to the Town Council of the city of Dublin, the Board of Guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions respectively, and the other Public Bodies, Boards, Commissioners, and persons referred to in the above section.

14. With the copies of the account to be transmitted as aforesaid before the end of the month of February in each year, the Collector-General shall transmit copies of the schedules of uncollected rates, recoverable and irrecoverable, on the preceeding 31st of December, as also of the certificate of the Collector-General and the report of the Inspector annexed thereto, as referred to in rule 3.

ORDER TRANSFERRING CERTAIN PERSONS WHO WERE EMPLOYED
in the OFFICE of RECEIVER MASTER in RELATION to the AUDIT,
to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877, it was provided that, after the passing of the said Act, no successor to the then existing Receiver Master should be appointed, and that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, to release the existing Receiver Master from the further discharge of his duties, in the same manner, and upon the same terms as the Lord Chancellor was empowered to release the other Masters by the Chancery (Ireland) Act, 1867; and that the jurisdiction to audit certain public accounts (including accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland), and every other jurisdiction (if any) not in reference to causes, matters, or proceedings in Chancery vested in the Receiver Master, should (unless the Lord Lieutenant in Council should otherwise direct), after the death, resignation, or release of the then existing Receiver Master, vest in and be exercised by the Local Government Board for Ireland; and that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant in Council to make such rules and regulations as to the Lord Lieutenant in Council should seem fit for the complete, proper, and efficient exercise by the Local Government Board of such jurisdiction:

And whereas, by the said Act it was further provided that the officers connected with the office of the Receiver Master should (subject to the provisions thereafter contained) be transferred and attached to the Land Judges, and that the said officers should be employed in duties similar or analogous to those which they discharged at the time of the passing of the said Act; but that it should be lawful, notwithstanding the said provision, for the Lord Lieutenant in Council to transfer and attach to the Local Government Board any of the said officers theretofore engaged in the performance of duties connected with any jurisdiction, which should, under or in pursuance of the said Act, be vested in such Board; and to require any of the said officers to perform such duties connected with the said jurisdiction, and similar or analogous to the duties which they performed at the time of the passing of the said Act, in such manner, and subject to such authority and control as the Lord Lieutenant in Council might prescribe; and also to require any of the officers thereby attached and transferred to the Land Judges to give assistance by the discharge of any duties similar or analogous to those which they discharged at the time of the passing of the said Act, to the Local Government Board, at such times, in such manner, and subject to such control and conditions as the Lord Lieutenant in Council might prescribe:

And whereas, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 16th day of April, 1878, and made in pursuance of the powers given by the said Act, the Receiver Master was released from the further discharge of his duties as such Receiver Master:

And whereas, the jurisdiction to audit the said public accounts, and every other jurisdiction not in reference to causes, matters, or proceedings in Chancery that was vested in the Receiver Master is now vested in and exercised by the Local Government Board:

And whereas, there were five persons, to wit, Luke Davis, James F.

Mayne, Francis Brophy, Charles Kelly, and Anne Walsh, who were officers or assistants connected with the office of the Receiver Master at the time of his release as aforesaid :

And whereas, it is expedient to transfer and attach to the Local Government Board in the manner hereinafter appearing, the said James F. Mayne, Francis Brophy, Charles Kelly, and Anne Walsh, and to require the said Luke Davis, who, by virtue of the said Act has been transferred and attached to the Land Judges, to give assistance to the Local Government Board in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now We, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order, require, and direct that James F. Mayne and Francis Brophy be, and they are hereby transferred and attached to the Local Government Board, and that they do in future perform such duties connected with the jurisdiction which upon the release of the Receiver Master became vested by virtue of the said Act in the Local Government Board, similar or analogous to those which they performed in the office of the Receiver Master, as the Local Government Board may from time to time direct and appoint, and subject to the authority and control of said Board.

And We do hereby further order, require, and direct that Charles Kelly and Anne Walsh be, and they are hereby transferred and attached to the Local Government Board, and that they do in future perform such duties connected with the jurisdiction aforesaid, similar or analogous to those which they performed in the office of the Receiver Master, as the Local Government Board may from time to time direct and appoint, and subject to the authority and control of said Board :

And We do hereby further order, require, and direct that Luke Davis, who by virtue of the said Act has been transferred and attached to the Land Judges, shall, in addition to any duties imposed on him by such transfer and attachment, give assistance to the Local Government Board by auditing the accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland when thereto required by the Local Government Board, and under and subject to the control and authority of the said Local Government Board.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 6th day of February, 1879.

JAMES LOWTHER,
O'HAGAN,
JAMES A. LAWSON,
HENRY ORMSBY,
EDWARD GIBSON.

APPENDIX D.

TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND
EXPENDITURE.

No. 1.—A RETURN (in pursuance of the 29th Section of the Act 10 Vic., c. 31) of the Out of the Workhouse, together with the RECEIPTS in each UNION in IRELAND, for the Registration, Sanitary, Burial Grounds, Superannuation, Cattle Disease, and National

PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Name of County and Union.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Amount of Poor Rate Levied.	Parlia- mentary Grant.	Repay- ment of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In- distribu- tion.	Dep- relief.	Maintenance of Relief in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Hospitals.	Ex- penditure on Hospitals.	Salaries and Battens of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.													
ANTRIM.													
Antrim,	5,000	626	3	38	5,666	2,187	570	30	—	103	802	4,023	
Ballycastle,	1,738	359	4	22	2,117	830	8	—	—	450	286	1,026	
Ballymena,	5,440	760	45	14	6,259	2,642	1,503	80	—	587	1,807	6,791	
Ballymoney,	3,222	564	30	25	3,841	1,062	736	32	—	611	638	2,189	
Belfast,	37,886	2,070	70	315	40,241	10,518	1,774	345	—	4,001	9,726	36,468	
Larne,	4,881	515	9	55	5,450	1,738	279	30	—	780	681	3,144	
Lisburn,	5,730	761	30	2	6,523	1,824	502	120	—	833	947	4,234	
ARMAGH.													
Armagh,	6,461	821	8	88	7,360	2,072	38	41	—	845	1,208	4,911	
Lurgan,	6,027	787	37	123	6,974	2,266	318	61	—	960	1,802	6,564	
CATAN.													
Bailieborough,	2,884	361	8	2	3,255	1,408	207	36	—	481	428	2,729	
Barrowby,	2,408	335	3	2	2,748	979	567	8	7	452	328	2,351	
Cavan,	6,458	787	—	37	7,282	2,462	1,184	66	—	852	901	6,749	
Castlebliss,	2,101	467	2	12	2,582	978	123	16	—	537	634	2,300	
DOWN.													
Ballyshannon,	2,828	308	7	5	3,248	1,257	2	16	—	426	403	2,613	
Downpatrick,	1,711	590	7	16	2,314	779	286	40	—	431	911	1,766	
Downsborough,	1,697	374	—	8	2,079	317	—	—	—	335	187	889	
Glenties,	2,210	297	16	38	2,551	911	184	150	—	468	263	1,355	
Lisnabreena,	2,742	447	10	38	3,237	1,151	571	28	—	538	467	2,340	
Lisnakeilly,	2,386	321	—	18	2,725	1,065	7	32	—	451	470	2,340	
Millfield,	2,253	413	4	10	2,680	616	60	31	—	499	316	1,994	
Stranmillis,	1,413	282	4	9	1,708	442	16	30	—	428	220	1,128	
DOWNS.													
Downpatrick,	7,890	623	17	11	7,541	2,210	700	—	—	817	1,011	4,140	
Downpatrick,	5,070	681	15	40	5,786	1,748	120	27	—	854	963	3,841	
Kilkeel,	1,641	318	3	5	1,967	643	52	8	—	231	294	1,212	
Norwy,	7,828	938	3	76	8,845	3,007	710	88	—	1,011	1,312	4,327	
Newtownards,	8,180	594	21	56	8,951	3,067	1,772	60	—	650	818	3,940	
FERRISBURGH.													
Enniskillen,	4,754	600	7	64	5,425	1,870	33	16	—	706	672	3,350	
Irelandsdown,	2,637	395	30	10	3,072	998	10	—	—	454	430	1,702	
Lisnaskea,	2,422	300	10	6	2,738	810	214	—	—	445	267	1,562	
LONDONDEERRY.													
Coleraine,	5,151	505	32	38	5,796	1,029	777	31	—	677	671	3,785	
Lisnavea,	3,688	462	117	15	4,282	1,161	5	—	—	596	567	2,233	
Londonderry,	6,211	965	2	51	7,229	2,723	112	921	—	880	1,461	4,765	
Magherafelt,	3,021	610	21	84	3,736	1,628	18	121	—	644	668	2,906	
MONAGHAN.													
Garriksborough,	2,734	280	20	35	3,070	1,220	41	142	—	481	368	2,309	
Castleblayney,	4,364	222	12	1	4,599	1,518	207	32	—	510	553	2,603	
Glenties,	2,688	207	—	00	2,895	718	10	1	—	422	228	1,440	
Monaghan,	3,426	571	8	44	4,049	1,395	—	59	—	635	665	3,720	
TRINITY.													
Castlederg,	1,136	226	0	5	1,367	437	—	17	—	361	211	1,309	
Glenties,	3,736	384	2	14	4,136	1,112	382	—	—	472	440	2,034	
Greystown,	3,792	415	10	2	4,219	944	90	—	—	554	263	1,317	
Dunmurry,	5,170	635	12	47	5,704	1,710	618	4	—	668	551	3,287	
Gortin,	1,239	216	9	14	1,478	450	61	—	—	314	200	1,064	
Omagh,	4,674	581	58	132	5,445	1,652	210	60	—	745	701	3,798	
Stranmillis,	5,116	571	12	3	5,702	2,219	716	15	3	708	730	4,653	
Total, 1878.	203,388	24,643	778	1,021	210,828	81,250	15,767	2,052	10	31,420	36,967	100,446	
ULSTER, 1877.	100,700	24,610	403	2,971	128,684	72,072	12,862	2,000	8	30,044	32,761	128,437	
Increase,	3,883	327	223	—	2,903	10,277	1,815	52	2	780	4,086	17,261	
Decrease,	—	—	—	1,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the POOR, and of the TOTAL NUMBERS RELIEVED in and Year ended 29th September, 1878; also showing the EXPENSES under Medical Charities, School Teachers Acts, and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE out of the Poor Rates during the Year, of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1878.

Expenditure.								Parishes on the Valuation.		NAME OF Unions.
Expenses under Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Relief of Suffering, Deafness, and Blindness.	Expenses under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenses under the Poor Laws, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under the School Teachers Acts.	Payments under the Local Loans Act.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Valuation as at 1st Sept., 1878.	Of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	NAME OF Unions.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
820	79	225	7	20	125	-	5,017	123,818	0 9	ARTZIM.
457	58	197	-	-	46	-	2,580	44,422	0 84	Armagh.
1,104	160	261	328	-	131	-	8,098	128,730	1 04	Ballycastle.
164	70	238	-	27	85	-	4,544	85,518	0 9	Ballymena.
2,550	622	-	-	215	1,413	3,541	40,223	629,125	1 14	Ballymore.
745	84	353	-	23	241	691	5,608	10,279	0 84	Belfast.
1,312	347	278	1	-	356	771	6,367	171,961	0 0	Larne.
									0 0	Lisburn.
1,401	163	333	-	185	215	1,460	8,503	264,025	0 52	ARMAGH.
1,540	136	194	413	12	470	-	9,143	145,968	0 11	Armagh.
									0 11	Larne.
511	47	210	-	36	85	-	3,605	46,179	1 42	CANN.
541	54	102	-	83	83	-	7,122	39,500	1 24	Ballyborough.
1,385	104	483	39	91	119	550	8,588	112,884	1 04	Newaboy.
637	59	285	2	-	75	-	3,255	72,554	0 72	CANN.
									0 72	Cootshill.
583	55	213	23	32	53	-	2,972	50,571	0 54	DONOGAL.
650	54	170	12	-	71	-	2,625	24,310	1 0	Ballyshannon.
490	38	60	6	50	34	-	1,439	11,524	1 54	Donogal.
885	77	153	36	35	42	-	3,156	20,145	1 11	Donoughy.
991	78	167	-	-	-	-	4,232	39,113	1 5	Glenties.
454	34	215	2	27	65	-	2,908	21,102	1 22	Inishowen.
761	53	160	190	-	82	300	2,351	29,886	1 02	Letterkenny.
461	35	117	-	47	63	-	1,652	34,149	0 82	Midland.
									0 82	Stranorlar.
1,017	120	691	5	97	334	-	7,419	150,519	0 72	DOWN.
1,252	104	544	23	60	385	720	6,741	177,005	0 42	Bushilodge.
588	45	113	9	-	41	250	2,291	49,891	0 74	Downpatrick.
1,151	167	568	-	52	853	1,280	10,055	100,561	0 05	Kilkeel.
1,542	111	1,641	-	338	-	-	9,848	128,828	0 11	Newry.
									0 11	Northwardia.
929	85	172	138	51	220	-	4,925	105,332	0 74	FERRARD.
572	30	142	8	17	162	300	2,540	48,871	0 56	Enniskillen.
265	45	95	-	61	121	-	2,865	57,973	0 82	Irvinestown.
									0 82	Lisnakea.
580	83	1,124	5	10	208	-	4,136	101,112	0 9	LONDONERRY.
742	49	260	2	121	143	350	3,660	69,275	0 8	Coleraine.
1,799	482	251	17	162	-	-	7,477	155,880	0 75	Londonderry.
929	118	171	19	35	101	-	4,292	61,580	0 75	Magherafelt.
									0 75	Monaghan.
510	42	167	4	-	167	-	3,220	56,323	0 11	Monaghan.
519	82	126	-	-	79	507	4,553	73,418	0 9	Carriemacross.
455	42	252	-	80	119	500	2,838	57,210	0 6	Castellany.
916	79	154	-	20	180	707	4,755	94,714	0 84	Glenties.
									0 84	Monaghan.
335	34	107	-	-	55	-	1,598	26,540	0 84	TRIGG.
729	47	130	4	69	117	-	3,549	86,578	0 105	Castellary.
690	67	1,001	55	23	65	-	3,601	64,246	0 72	Clough.
820	89	167	-	83	105	450	5,110	95,881	0 9	Cookstown.
302	29	45	24	29	41	-	1,585	19,610	1 1	Downpatrick.
1,668	60	754	192	260	98	605	6,335	94,555	0 84	Gorta.
1,265	78	418	34	200	165	-	6,355	96,307	0 112	Ormagh.
									0 112	Stranorlar.
31,394	4,334	14,627	1,300	2,216	7,848	12,853	252,168	4,185,240	0 64	1878.
31,308	4,048	11,267	1,400	2,050	840	17,130	228,264	4,162,470	0 84	1877.
215	265	3,196	353	163	8,008	-	23,614	32,779	0 1	Increase.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,137	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 1.—PART 1.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Number County and Union.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Amount of Poor Rate Laid.	Post- master's Grant.	Repay- ment of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Re- stima- tion.	Out- Relief.	Maintenance of Blind and deaf and dumb, in Asylums, and cost of Relief in Asylum Hospitals.	Re- stima- tion.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. CLARE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ballyvaughan, .	2,638	141	2	20	2,784	1,756	55	-	-	355	368	2,417	
Corrofin, .	2,714	155	2	-	2,869	1,383	362	12	1	374	312	2,765	
Ennis, .	7,496	694	23	16	7,932	4,615	634	51	20	1,655	869	6,924	
Ennistymon, .	4,430	345	10	1	4,754	2,438	494	41	-	571	666	4,119	
Glinskysree, .	2,988	347	1	2	3,338	1,692	471	-	1	444	379	2,717	
Glinsk, .	5,350	614	38	35	6,037	2,655	921	13	-	851	638	3,436	
Scarriff, .	2,222	341	11	14	2,588	1,214	-	71	14	543	370	2,718	
Tulla, .	3,766	354	7	14	4,091	2,179	338	31	-	325	592	2,336	
CORK.													
Bandon, .	3,956	524	12	7	4,499	1,579	6	57	-	679	580	3,168	
Bantry, .	1,682	297	3	36	2,016	845	121	16	-	371	225	1,441	
Castletown, .	2,006	291	5	32	2,364	1,201	68	-	-	421	171	1,393	
Cashkilly, .	3,147	365	12	7	3,531	1,671	12	21	-	456	337	2,768	
Cork, .	39,576	2,830	51	1,617	42,074	23,138	3,019	1,643	11	4,233	6,624	29,524	
Dunmanway, .	2,700	337	-	-	3,037	1,299	128	16	-	466	294	2,714	
Fermoy, .	5,310	635	26	143	5,974	2,418	33	51	-	1,159	634	4,775	
Kantuck, .	6,668	719	6	42	7,435	3,034	927	56	26	916	841	6,633	
Kinsale, .	3,628	611	18	166	4,413	1,935	5	-	-	546	343	2,724	
Marazion, .	4,509	459	71	4	5,043	2,567	368	114	-	624	351	4,464	
Mallow, .	7,761	162	34	26	8,075	3,567	579	165	-	963	1,023	6,765	
Midleton, .	8,683	657	10	13	9,363	2,554	1,439	64	-	811	738	5,119	
Millstreet, .	4,252	261	5	11	4,529	2,621	694	16	4	512	454	4,111	
Mitchelstown, .	5,914	317	6	3	6,240	1,978	39	29	3	862	705	3,469	
Shushburn, .	5,515	426	54	14	6,009	2,127	291	65	10	636	610	4,365	
Skull, .	1,433	166	1	23	1,623	796	128	16	-	375	198	1,169	
Youghal, .	4,618	634	7	55	5,314	2,367	335	76	-	930	730	4,355	
KERRY.													
Cahirciveen, .	2,169	363	3	5	2,540	1,169	460	16	2	331	368	2,238	
Dingle, .	2,261	488	0	43	2,775	1,340	11	31	-	500	335	2,545	
Kemmer, .	2,716	423	0	2	3,141	895	392	17	3	516	368	2,774	
Killarney, .	8,584	714	54	88	9,440	3,653	1,563	212	-	1,106	1,239	7,005	
Listowel, .	2,163	462	6	166	2,797	1,078	-	69	6	676	498	2,584	
Trillick, .	8,110	736	30	88	8,970	3,132	14	431	6	1,169	1,422	5,241	
LIMERICK.													
Croom, .	3,768	623	14	1	4,406	2,234	792	47	11	651	560	4,391	
Glin, .	3,133	312	4	35	3,482	1,470	168	65	6	536	247	2,641	
Glinsk, .	12,061	770	16	13	12,860	6,666	1,359	84	17	1,336	1,280	11,072	
Limerick, .	23,914	1,736	61	-	25,711	15,110	6,667	128	13	2,441	2,844	24,855	
Novosad, .	3,318	512	8	2	3,840	2,914	1,071	35	2	811	547	3,968	
Rathkeale, .	9,621	475	8	30	10,134	2,801	2,168	29	-	793	623	6,645	
TIPPERARY.													
Bordlough, .	1,570	220	-	8	1,798	1,265	5	1	-	427	200	1,694	
Car-cum-Sail, .	6,324	577	39	6	6,946	2,553	521	1	-	884	751	4,635	
Cashel, .	8,522	322	18	26	8,888	4,537	1,392	68	7	640	1,279	6,006	
Clophra, .	4,254	349	26	27	4,656	2,288	-	38	-	798	571	3,717	
Coomal, .	6,667	736	26	177	7,606	3,821	400	60	-	1,170	1,672	6,651	
Donagh, .	6,774	656	36	13	7,483	3,004	1,445	73	-	774	712	6,089	
Ilchester, .	3,631	425	3	36	4,105	1,773	515	8	-	769	456	3,229	
Thurles, .	5,262	613	23	43	5,941	2,408	234	103	2	557	604	4,361	
Tipperary, .	10,546	797	33	14	11,389	5,925	1,646	65	31	967	1,068	8,035	
WATERFORD.													
Donington, .	5,128	407	27	29	5,691	3,556	735	51	65	998	854	5,225	
Kilmeadow, .	3,164	302	39	323	3,828	2,068	947	5	8	936	447	5,051	
Lismore, .	4,189	403	17	22	4,631	1,880	933	60	21	973	580	3,483	
Waterford, .	10,835	1,308	64	128	12,335	8,464	2,348	61	3	1,792	1,767	14,438	
Total Munster, { 1878, 216,982 27,886 640 2,795 261,722 163,820 30,455 2,728 287 42,923 41,829 29,456 { 1877, 202,439 27,016 1,640 30,270 262,034 145,733 31,843 3,736 248 41,661 43,170 29,699													
Increase, .	27,059	310	-	-	10,688	18,107	3,612	3	30	779	-	18,216	
Decrease, .	-	-	100	8,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,247	-	

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1878—continued.

Expenditure.								Position on the Valuation of 1878.		Names of Unions.
Expenditure under Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts.	Expenditure under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenditure under the Burial Grounds Acts, paid out of the Year Rate.	Expenditure under the Nuisance Abatement Acts.	Payments under the Contagious Diseases Act.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1878.	Of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
132	11	01	19	20	41	69	2,784	10,807	2 5	CHAS.
154	13	02	41	100	21	—	2,772	20,123	2 5	Ballyvaughan.
709	62	156	—	92	154	—	8,043	71,183	1 10	Corrofin.
524	49	180	9	7	77	—	4,308	36,941	2 03	Kesh.
243	98	83	—	—	51	—	2,329	25,119	2 10	Ennistymon.
771	85	303	—	77	100	—	7,003	68,447	2 01	Killybegert.
421	27	145	5	—	83	—	3,371	23,781	2 11	Kilrush.
480	24	234	91	13	34	—	4,453	38,494	2 11	Scarrif.
										Tulla.
										CORK.
744	54	223	—	47	163	—	4,371	73,694	2 104	Bandon.
477	43	59	—	—	45	—	2,194	21,734	1 5	Bantry.
377	23	92	15	60	15	—	2,647	19,219	2 04	Castletown.
460	60	115	4	20	106	—	3,601	56,571	1 07	Charakilly.
0,231	386	1,198	653	232	767	2,625	32,929	341,812	2 32	Cork.
527	38	161	0	46	31	—	2,594	31,235	1 32	Dennanway.
9-6	67	545	9	77	103	—	5,583	103,520	0 30	Ferry.
891	73	453	25	100	692	—	8,735	77,207	1 81	Glacra.
730	63	225	—	87	62	—	3,280	50,370	0 61	Glend.
715	73	370	—	120	66	—	5,308	39,565	1 44	Glengroom.
1,174	58	348	—	36	511	—	8,848	106,435	1 34	Maline.
1,150	65	513	102	99	193	503	8,494	61,603	1 34	Midleton.
1,329	34	928	7	161	67	—	4,314	27,848	2 113	Midwest.
550	51	97	132	20	51	—	4,347	49,184	1 0	Midwest.
831	114	222	43	47	—	—	5,202	46,137	2 2	Midwest.
285	28	58	7	6	16	—	1,815	15,193	1 104	Midwest.
815	65	728	—	117	120	—	6,459	60,503	1 6	Midwest.
										KERRY.
602	66	122	104	71	—	—	3,325	29,816	2 21	Cahirciveen.
760	49	96	—	33	47	—	3,225	22,664	1 114	Dingle.
595	40	176	18	155	49	—	3,158	10,787	2 14	Kemare.
9-49	112	556	296	114	70	—	9,596	70,610	1 111	Killybegert.
729	83	248	—	20	109	—	3,343	22,503	0 02	Lisheen.
1,259	126	260	70	254	90	—	10,336	80,328	1 102	Trillick.
										LIMERICK.
568	33	205	—	183	237	—	5,696	63,830	1 32	Croom.
411	31	286	—	30	36	—	3,329	28,515	1 10	Gl.
1,201	225	526	251	84	58	—	13,520	124,004	1 71	Kilmeadow.
1,728	104	399	78	618	390	—	27,682	180,534	2 64	Kilmeadow.
670	65	412	120	128	75	—	7,340	62,128	1 24	Neenagh.
522	37	314	—	63	131	—	7,967	30,204	2 1	Rocheville.
										TIPPERARY.
479	30	69	18	15	87	—	2,835	41,866	0 114	Borrisokane.
740	62	164	47	54	83	—	3,079	70,436	1 11	Carraig-on-Suir.
560	60	393	—	37	224	—	9,075	107,268	1 01	Cashel.
521	53	141	—	20	67	450	4,270	62,603	1 20	Clonmel.
975	66	241	120	45	180	—	8,517	71,763	1 112	Clonmel.
873	71	703	—	278	105	—	8,893	94,160	1 31	Ennagh.
611	39	158	121	—	140	—	4,377	71,296	0 104	Roscrea.
509	65	212	89	123	129	—	6,387	60,191	1 0	Thames.
1,207	94	267	49	93	269	—	10,371	142,170	1 3	Tipperary.
										WATERFORD.
814	57	164	36	—	112	—	7,406	63,925	2 31	Dungarvan.
495	59	150	—	15	36	—	4,180	20,987	2 14	KilmacThomas.
685	45	286	3	45	32	—	4,665	40,838	1 42	Lismore.
1,635	169	725	214	54	493	—	17,896	181,550	1 11	Waterford.
41,074	3,472	14,371	3,139	4,277	9,510	3,645	262,633	3,400,942	1 8	1878.
30,563	2,372	13,770	1,504	4,070	1,771	3,773	134,294	2,384,870	1 62	1877.
										Total.
3,011	200	505	1,335	201	5,039	—	28,409	6,072	0 14	INCREASE.
—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	DECREASE.

(continued.)

No. 1. PART 1.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAME OF COMMISSIONER UNION.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Amount of Poor Rate Levied.	Per- centage Grant.	Repay- ment of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Re- stitution- money.	Out- Relief.	Maintenance of Old and Invalid Paupers, and of Relief of Sick and Infirm Paupers.	Re- patriation Expenses.	Salaries and Rates of Poor Com. Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Other Expendi- ture.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CARLOW.	10,870	608	67	40	11,585	4,367	2,100	57	23	1,566	1,700	6,022	
Dungin.													
Bishopscourt.	4,984	547	1	102	5,634	1,387	868	21	-	768	730	3,715	
Dublin, North.	38,566	2,571	107	9,033	41,107	20,622	2,037	477	7	4,234	4,476	32,511	
Dublin, South.	53,946	2,588	101	1,119	57,754	34,163	2,844	704	-	5,038	11,022	46,023	
Drogheda.	10,457	1,322	43	89	12,928	7,397	80	218	-	1,347	2,260	11,022	
KILDARE.													
Athy.	9,292	751	14	28	10,095	4,945	1,475	40	-	1,734	1,158	7,733	
Cahir.	5,432	455	2	31	6,120	1,671	1,157	52	-	942	653	4,476	
Naas.	8,280	609	26	322	9,239	3,941	3,002	33	-	1,072	927	6,160	
KILKENNY.													
Callan.	5,001	462	1	-	5,464	2,801	1,206	23	21	812	653	5,665	
Castellon.	4,028	388	7	8	4,431	1,685	664	45	-	735	685	3,980	
Kilkenny.	5,000	862	60	122	6,044	3,457	1,834	-	1	1,517	1,428	16,361	
Thomastown.	3,718	317	-	4	4,039	2,085	507	20	-	656	326	3,712	
Wexford.	3,055	317	20	1	3,793	1,081	808	23	-	560	320	3,567	
KING'S CO.													
Edenderry.	4,318	474	-	12	4,804	2,467	428	11	-	614	567	3,649	
Parsnstown.	4,866	640	80	54	5,640	2,555	74	15	-	702	704	10,320	
Tullamore.	6,348	694	15	35	7,092	3,888	1,087	24	-	946	681	6,761	
LANSFORD.													
Ballymahon.	2,860	353	0	-	3,213	1,820	373	-	-	522	619	2,941	
Stramree.	5,323	733	21	17	6,094	2,552	1,088	28	9	778	819	4,390	
Longford.	4,555	379	30	66	5,030	2,111	730	56	-	761	980	4,852	
LOUTH.													
Ardee.	5,006	604	14	34	5,718	2,320	1,680	45	-	893	451	4,271	
Drogheda.	8,267	702	8	100	9,077	5,414	2,410	44	-	1,044	687	7,145	
Dundalk.	9,268	651	12	81	10,012	5,000	1,748	70	-	910	700	6,610	
MIDD.													
Droghda.	3,051	420	-	20	3,491	1,771	876	-	-	664	433	3,716	
Kells.	5,170	286	54	77	5,687	3,078	1,212	60	-	547	327	5,115	
Navan.	7,280	308	4	18	7,610	2,975	1,020	37	6	874	711	5,710	
Newry.	3,451	441	1	14	3,907	2,108	82	29	-	527	620	3,349	
Tillicoultry.	6,737	545	2	34	7,328	4,680	1,383	18	7	762	1,066	5,815	
QUEEN'S CO.													
Athlone.	4,665	411	12	24	5,112	2,436	765	7	10	400	538	3,473	
Droghda.	2,667	221	14	15	2,917	1,080	201	16	-	540	501	3,086	
Monaghan.	3,104	626	46	200	3,976	2,365	2,112	33	-	1,013	1,085	7,794	
WEXFORD.													
Athlone.	4,251	721	67	162	5,201	2,594	622	28	7	954	770	4,321	
Dublin.	2,452	270	-	-	2,722	1,248	314	1	-	403	334	2,036	
Maltinger.	10,333	756	10	98	11,197	4,104	2,688	81	-	1,143	1,436	5,192	
WICK.													
Enniscorthy.	7,566	821	17	8	8,402	3,140	1,920	5	11	924	1,177	7,034	
Gorey.	3,280	473	25	7	3,767	2,087	308	-	-	500	455	5,441	
New Ross.	4,531	545	26	28	5,130	4,227	2,227	45	-	865	1,066	6,351	
Wexford.	5,250	698	10	7	5,965	4,033	1,576	64	-	102	1,000	8,728	
WINDSOR.													
Bridgeway.	4,028	490	17	50	4,675	1,803	1,075	28	-	838	746	4,464	
Bridgeway.	4,422	601	42	114	5,179	2,603	1,715	51	-	895	1,115	7,554	
Bridgeway.	3,436	260	9	1	3,706	2,025	1,041	47	-	622	598	3,227	
TOTAL	1879 347,600	27,305	100	5,001	361,906	154,714	46,385	2,905	163	41,257	49,254	205,127	
LEINSTER	1877 308,546	20,066	822	5,823	337,251	145,349	47,504	2,746	117	60,278	63,982	229,069	
INCREASE.	28,754	-	108	-	24,455	11,465	1,881	40	-	809	4,272	20,353	
DECREASE.	-	1,015	-	2,022	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1878—continued.

Expenditure.									Percentage on the Valuation.		Name of Union.
Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.	Expenditure under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Act.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Expenditure under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, 1835, and 1836.	Of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	
1,496	100	255	26	147	430	500	25,492	149,007	1 34	1 8	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER, CARLOW, Carlow.
1,221	50	404	5	50	713	—	5,163	65,591	0 64	1 34	DUBLIN, Balrothery, Dalhousie, North, Dalhousie, South, Rathdown.
2,000	428	756	—	454	2,002	—	41,147	364,481	1 59	2 3	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
4,292	600	1,164	—	610	5,708	—	60,661	433,337	1 7	1 11	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
2,127	131	1,081	—	224	1,603	—	16,848	254,803	0 114	1 34	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,343	64	808	100	0	248	—	10,372	110,466	1 48	1 104	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
814	37	210	107	16	611	—	6,380	111,460	0 94	1 14	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,346	04	452	—	160	654	—	11,507	122,882	1 04	1 54	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
675	47	211	11	1	70	—	6,827	72,000	1 64	1 84	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,000	35	224	141	100	67	390	5,140	30,403	2 44	3 8	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
521	42	224	—	152	158	—	11,574	100,183	2 64	2 44	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
042	28	207	06	20	68	—	4,322	60,225	1 15	1 54	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
924	46	182	—	142	147	390	5,344	65,634	0 64	1 34	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,024	64	426	6	29	514	—	6,254	108,561	0 94	1 34	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
805	66	303	—	10	87	—	8,774	82,560	1 74	1 114	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
400	36	157	—	60	139	—	3,002	61,038	0 11	1 54	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,067	72	322	26	10	89	—	7,786	81,584	1 54	1 34	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
246	72	213	29	—	135	—	5,643	64,007	1 04	1 104	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
871	41	352	7	—	177	—	4,702	94,170	1 14	1 5	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,100	87	701	37	50	805	—	9,777	121,835	1 3	1 5	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,160	107	220	—	49	1,013	380	5,631	106,208	1 04	1 74	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
457	23	128	380	100	650	—	6,000	105,632	0 64	1 14	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,061	44	248	9	71	210	380	7,083	140,817	1 04	1 54	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
927	40	105	45	132	940	490	7,464	96,801	1 24	1 04	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
654	48	121	60	60	139	—	4,375	65,202	1 24	1 6	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
812	43	405	—	25	653	250	7,747	105,059	1 04	1 5	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
702	63	180	76	25	140	—	5,118	67,456	1 14	1 64	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
406	12	102	7	14	65	80	3,694	40,968	1 6	1 104	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,330	78	878	—	65	213	—	10,163	105,260	1 04	1 114	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,075	70	207	—	112	184	—	6,318	85,425	1 64	1 64	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
540	24	104	—	—	124	—	3,073	62,793	0 64	1 2	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,277	76	200	—	261	551	—	11,709	137,660	1 2	1 54	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,250	25	288	130	63	421	—	9,466	110,426	1 34	1 64	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
737	60	393	21	29	167	—	4,522	60,220	0 104	1 34	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,178	91	205	—	161	109	—	10,061	101,220	1 7	1 11	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,117	102	134	69	—	235	—	10,272	107,740	1 74	1 11	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
917	39	120	—	30	176	—	5,343	73,853	1 34	1 74	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
1,380	74	601	17	—	247	—	9,525	121,049	1 14	1 6	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
482	47	89	—	34	52	—	4,071	66,112	1 44	1 74	KILKENNY, Callan, Castlemore, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Wexford.
41,046	3,338	13,407	1,370	3,978	17,580	2,690	386,420	4,647,205	1 34	1 8	1878, Total.
43,312	3,183	14,874	1,086	3,580	9,277	3,422	367,536	4,618,181	1 24	1 84	1877, LEINSTER.
668	130	—	284	438	2,099	—	25,770	23,084	0 1	0 14	Increase.
—	—	675	—	—	—	802	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 1. PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Amount of Poor Rate Lodged.	Parlia- mentary Grant.	Repay- ment of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In- Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	Maintenance of Blind and Deaf and Mute, and other persons in need of Relief.	Em- ployment Ex- penditure.	Subsidies and Bounties of Grants.	All other Poor Rate Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Rate Expendi- ture.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.													
Galway.	4,268	575	14	5	4,862	3,012	63	87	3	807	730	4,596	
Ballinasloe.	2,430	494	—	11	2,935	1,671	117	77	—	402	78	1,768	
Clifden.	7,589	851	21	120	8,581	4,479	249	62	5	1,143	820	6,786	
Glennamaddy.	2,548	280	—	5	2,833	1,130	318	0	14	454	325	2,209	
Gort.	3,133	340	—	43	3,516	1,615	90	39	—	545	640	2,294	
Loughrea.	2,954	326	10	50	3,441	1,342	221	34	—	510	574	2,421	
Monaghan.	2,454	338	0	1	2,793	925	105	45	—	492	295	1,694	
Oughtersford.	1,942	400	7	7	2,356	948	59	33	3	419	338	1,797	
Portlanna.	2,241	263	7	34	2,545	1,298	73	—	—	442	294	2,034	
Town.	5,708	629	23	4	6,374	2,491	1,103	63	0	785	532	3,800	
LEITRIM.													
Car-on-Shan.	3,503	453	2	46	3,704	1,823	487	46	—	737	531	2,891	
Manorhammond.	2,749	346	4	15	3,114	1,390	5	60	—	513	432	2,185	
Meikill.	3,594	412	29	36	4,071	1,650	616	70	—	874	399	3,123	
MAYO.													
Ballina.	3,696	355	16	76	4,123	1,755	175	235	—	615	507	3,287	
Bellinacorney.	3,068	330	22	33	3,453	2,337	329	45	—	714	547	3,602	
Belturbet.	2,381	315	19	15	2,830	1,031	113	39	—	392	288	1,694	
Castlerea.	2,739	340	2	15	3,116	1,012	339	15	—	533	395	2,247	
Clontarf.	2,990	390	22	11	3,393	1,630	510	68	—	595	511	2,736	
Glenties.	1,546	305	—	9	1,860	761	206	11	—	321	220	1,282	
Newport.	1,677	329	16	5	2,027	866	46	20	2	443	350	1,579	
Swinsford.	3,573	542	19	2	4,136	1,947	339	90	—	548	478	3,423	
Westport.	2,747	334	14	32	3,127	1,137	19	90	—	578	435	2,370	
ROSSCOMMON.													
Boyle.	4,547	794	10	23	5,374	2,100	702	39	—	841	654	3,595	
Castlerea.	4,093	412	17	7	4,525	2,092	421	45	—	728	567	3,388	
Roscommon.	4,677	454	54	111	5,296	2,140	793	27	—	891	1,099	3,711	
Strakestown.	4,222	493	15	2	4,732	1,822	913	45	18	536	434	3,088	
SLEIGH.													
Drumore, West.	1,408	294	—	25	1,727	689	238	45	—	297	338	1,664	
Sligo.	5,223	740	8	58	6,039	2,814	1,169	7	—	1,005	1,412	3,434	
Tobbercurry.	3,115	369	7	4	3,505	1,990	650	197	—	564	260	2,794	
Total, CONNAUGHT.	1875. 100,540	12,691	381	819	114,439	46,010	10,057	1,484	48	17,215	14,521	32,305	
1877.	95,630	12,560	380	644	110,214	42,000	8,038	1,481	40	17,190	13,940	30,368	
Increase.	3,910	—	—	175	3,880	4,010	1,100	—	—	425	1,391	2,937	
Decrease.	—	131	1	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	
SUMMARY OF													
ULSTER.	283,938	64,463	716	1,691	350,808	93,000	15,707	2,932	10	31,635	20,397	106,431	
MUNSTER.	310,692	57,886	949	2,706	372,233	101,000	35,455	3,708	267	42,593	41,832	251,685	
LEINSTER.	337,430	27,385	594	5,993	351,402	116,744	35,180	2,835	391	61,687	42,354	200,137	
CONNAUGHT.	100,540	12,691	381	819	114,439	46,010	10,057	1,484	48	17,215	14,521	32,305	
Total, 1875.	941,600	162,425	2,636	11,209	1,017,870	256,754	110,412	10,959	406	132,470	102,284	545,695	
IRELAND, 1877.	877,429	150,311	2,780	12,514	992,034	249,785	102,257	10,035	415	129,614	102,535	502,405	
Increase.	64,171	—	256	—	51,836	46,969	8,155	—	32	2,856	10,331	65,290	
Decrease.	—	1,134	—	12,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1878—continued.

Expenditure.								Valuation in 25th Sept., 1878.	Receipts on the Valuation.		Name of Outcomes and Unions.
Expenditure under Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts.	Expenditure under the Acts for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenditure under Rural Grounds Acts, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenditure under the Superannuation Act.	Payments under Cattle Diseases Act.	Payments under National School Teachers Act.	Total Expenditure during the Year.		Of the Receipts on the Valuation of the Poor.	Of the Total Receipts.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
521	44	160	29	19	129	—	6,051	75,493	1 28	1 63	GALWAY.
507	47	228	—	00	37	—	2,681	17,925	1 104	3 0	Ballinasloe.
1,307	94	323	—	245	69	—	8,642	66,121	2 02	2 8	CHESIM.
367	46	168	25	—	31	—	2,650	31,800	1 3	1 50	Galloway.
560	35	70	20	20	12	—	3,712	45,136	1 48	1 80	Glentiesmaddy.
565	52	243	—	30	159	—	3,738	75,207	0 70	0 114	Goat.
734	39	135	—	54	—	—	3,792	46,080	0 104	1 34	Loughrea.
582	46	114	—	117	10	—	3,666	14,897	2 5	3 7	Mountbellew.
439	29	97	5	37	—	—	3,084	25,032	1 3	1 64	Oungibonard.
1,667	84	216	60	37	311	—	6,790	76,053	1 31	1 94	Portlanna.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tam.
555	58	201	94	—	67	—	4,729	48,260	1 54	1 114	LEITRIM.
610	68	147	—	72	90	—	3,170	43,501	1 0	1 58	Car-on-Shan.
725	56	116	10	22	83	—	4,421	29,619	1 26	2 28	Manerhamilton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mohill.
473	54	413	20	13	109	—	3,000	42,125	1 18	1 7	MAYO.
691	88	225	—	42	155	—	5,043	60,225	1 34	1 8	Ballintra.
347	37	62	16	7	33	—	2,337	10,932	3 42	4 3	Bellinacorney.
846	61	186	45	26	46	—	3,171	46,823	0 114	1 44	Castletown.
504	77	254	63	5	141	—	4,067	42,230	1 54	1 11	Charnockville.
368	25	79	—	—	43	—	1,955	26,041	1 52	1 11	Killalea.
461	35	122	—	144	25	—	2,338	23,123	2 42	3 7	Newport.
009	193	175	34	36	85	—	4,814	40,514	1 85	2 45	Swinsford.
506	27	175	—	51	65	—	3,103	33,130	1 52	2 0	Westport.
1,105	67	135	28	78	77	—	5,058	73,077	1 34	1 75	ROSCOMMON.
675	130	377	52	164	75	—	5,137	71,000	1 64	1 54	Boyle.
543	61	145	—	67	—	—	6,585	64,205	1 95	2 0	Castletown.
691	46	154	21	20	—	—	4,363	20,518	1 74	1 114	Roscommon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Strookstown.
388	24	168	1	185	77	—	3,450	33,552	0 11	1 4	SLEIGO.
1,421	100	387	8	319	103	—	8,604	87,000	1 33	1 64	Dromore, West.
606	56	141	—	12	65	—	3,054	49,065	1 4	1 94	Sligo.
19,024	1,763	6,268	541	1,539	2,360	—	122,014	1,503,810	1 44	1 04	Tobacco.
14,700	1,620	5,095	348	1,374	16	700	110,884	1,364,864	1 24	1 74	1878, } Total, } 1877, } CONNAUGHT.
321	143	267	100	155	2,283	—	12,309	—	0 12	0 2	Increase.
—	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	1,094	—	—	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	ULSTER.
39,564	4,264	14,427	1,355	2,216	7,848	19,983	159,163	4,166,360	0 92	1 24	MONSTER.
42,574	2,472	14,371	3,119	4,377	0,810	3,046	362,633	3,466,922	1 8	2 14	LEINSTER.
44,680	5,326	13,967	1,370	3,976	17,980	2,560	386,400	4,647,305	1 52	1 8	CONNAUGHT.
19,824	1,763	6,352	541	1,539	2,360	—	122,014	1,503,810	1 44	1 04	1878, } Total, } 1877, } IRELAND.
144,512	16,807	48,137	5,353	12,001	34,043	19,268	1,124,221	13,657,567	1 3	1 72	Increase.
141,076	18,139	44,079	4,236	11,600	12,104	25,025	1,030,789	13,440,518	1 14	1 61	Decrease.
3,536	778	3,237	2,147	971	22,809	—	93,492	68,942	0 14	0 42	
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,837	—	—	—	—	

No. 1, Part 2.—Revenue of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 25th September, 1878, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Accessories, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, &c.—continued.

Name of District and Union	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts during the Year				Collection of Rates for the Relief of the Poor during the Year	Average Number of Persons in the Workhouse during the Year	Average Number of Persons in the Workhouse during the Year	Average Cost of Maintenance of Persons in the Workhouse	Cost of Provisions, Provisions, and Clothing			Average Weekly Cost per Person		
	In Workhouse	Out-door	In Workhouse and Out-door	Other					Provisions and Provisions	Clothing	Other	Provisions and Provisions	Clothing	Other
PROVINCE OF MOUNTAIN.									£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
County.														
Armagh,	201	112	—	440	21,700	304	300	1,200	204	1,200	—	12	0	0
Down,	202	247	—	449	21,500	348	341	1,117	190	1,200	—	12	0	0
Donegal,	1,822	402	—	2,224	30,100	500	480	1,210	200	1,200	—	12	0	0
Fermanagh,	100	200	—	300	20,000	210	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Glenties,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Monaghan,	1,200	1,200	—	2,400	21,000	300	300	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Sligo,	200	—	—	200	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Tully,	200	100	—	300	21,000	300	300	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Grand Total.	700	—	—	700	70,000	300	300	1,200	200	1,200	—	12	0	0
County.														
Armagh,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Down,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Donegal,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Fermanagh,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Glenties,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Monaghan,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Sligo,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Tully,	200	200	—	400	20,000	200	200	1,200	100	1,200	—	12	0	0
Grand Total.	700	—	—	700	70,000	300	300	1,200	200	1,200	—	12	0	0

Griff, . . .	280	140	1	426	55,414	154	70	504	74	700	1	42	0	0	0
Langley, . . .	540	554	0	1,094	100,407	800	140	1,074	210	9,007	1	101	0	0	0
Female.															
Chilworth, . . .	100	143	1	707	45,414	64	100	500	204	1,200	1	100	0	0	0
Emple, . . .	400	18	0	400	41,000	800	100	1,100	200	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Emmott, . . .	400	143	1	700	44,210	80	100	700	200	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Harvey, . . .	1,007	800	0	2,807	214,207	97	800	2,070	200	2,200	0	0	0	0	0
Langley, . . .	500	-	4	500	40,000	87	100	500	140	1,070	0	0	0	0	0
Taken, . . .	2,007	00	50	2,007	204,201	04	007	4,413	700	2,200	0	0	0	0	0
Male.															
Green, . . .	1,000	400	4	1,001	50,400	00	100	1,010	100	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Old, . . .	400	770	0	400	10,770	00	100	1,000	200	1,200	0	0	0	0	0
Shillwell, . . .	2,000	1,000	0	4,004	240,071	87	800	2,811	774	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Green, . . .	0,010	0,043	20	4,000	300,000	00	1,000	20,000	0,004	20,100	0	0	0	0	0
Green, . . .	0,070	0,070	0	1,000	100,000	00	000	0,000	0,000	0,074	0	0	0	0	0
Taken, . . .	070	504	0	1,770	50,100	00	000	0,000	004	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Female.															
Northampton, . . .	004	0	-	007	00,004	101	100	1,000	100	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton, . . .	1,111	770	0	2,104	100,000	70	004	0,000	007	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	1,070	1,000	0	2,114	100,000	00	410	0,000	007	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	1,007	-	0	1,000	00,000	77	004	0,007	000	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	0,004	004	7	0,010	100,000	70	000	0,007	004	0,001	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	1,000	1,000	0	2,110	100,704	104	000	0,007	007	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	100	000	0	100	00,000	00	100	1,000	100	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	000	004	7	1,000	00,000	00	000	0,000	000	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Taken, . . .	0,004	0,000	0	1,000	100,170	70	000	4,101	000	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Female.															
Canter, . . .	1,000	770	0	0,000	100,004	70	000	0,001	000	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	1,000	774	0	1,000	00,000	00	000	0,000	000	0,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	1,071	000	0	1,070	70,000	00	000	0,001	007	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	0,007	1,070	7	0,010	000,000	00	007	0,070	1,000	0,004	0	0	0	0	0
Total Males, 1877, . . .	70,120	80,001	207	100,007	5,044,201	07	10,000	100,070	00,007	101,000	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. 1877, . . .	81,000	80,100	004	10,000	4,044,070	00	10,007	101,000	00,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Canter, . . .	10,000	1,000	0	0,004	400,000	-	0,000	0,070	1,000	0,007	0	0	-	0	0
Canter, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[Continued.]

No. 1. Part 2.—Return of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 31st September, 1875, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Medicines, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, &c.—continued.

Places to which the Poor Relief was during the year	Number of Persons who applied Relief under the Poor Relief Act during the year				Totaling Provisions for all Persons admitted to the Workhouse during the Year	Average Number of Persons in each House in which they were	Average Total Number of Persons in Workhouse	Cost of Provisions, Medicines, and Clothing			Average Weekly Cost per head		
	In Workhouse	Out-door	In House and Out-door, Family and Single	Total				Provisions and Medicines	Clothing	Total	Provisions and Medicines	Clothing	Total
Places to which the Poor Relief was during the year	In Workhouse	Out-door	In House and Out-door, Family and Single	Total	Totaling Provisions for all Persons admitted to the Workhouse during the Year	Average Number of Persons in each House in which they were	Average Total Number of Persons in Workhouse	Provisions and Medicines	Clothing	Total	Provisions and Medicines	Clothing	Total
TOWN OF LEICESTER.								£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Out-door.													
Carlton,	4,800	1,343	4	6,147	104,458	22	266	3,478	603	4,081	8 9	0 0	8 9
Out-door.													
Salisbury,	1,000	421	8	1,429	49,718	37	135	1,358	40	1,398	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, North,	7,862	807	80	8,749	736,870	30	2,470	14,794	1,000	15,794	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, South,	10,448	1,300	40	11,788	1,001,135	30	3,343	21,399	1,351	22,750	8 7	0 0	8 7
Trinity, South,	4,345	174	11	4,530	208,787	33	671	4,081	1,300	5,381	8 14	0 0	8 14
Out-door.													
Abby,	3,874	400	4	4,278	180,000	42	260	3,400	730	4,130	8 14	0 0	8 14
Colford,	1,300	400	4	1,704	81,000	42	120	1,300	400	1,700	8 14	0 0	8 14
Rose,	3,437	1,400	3	4,840	121,000	35	340	3,400	800	4,200	8 14	0 0	8 14
Out-door.													
Colton,	1,004	800	0	1,804	114,015	70	515	4,000	470	4,470	8 14	0 0	8 14
Colton, South,	1,401	800	0	2,201	88,000	30	160	1,400	300	1,700	8 14	0 0	8 14
Colton, North,	1,000	1,000	0	2,000	100,000	30	300	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, North,	1,000	400	0	1,400	80,000	30	260	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, South,	1,000	400	0	1,400	80,000	30	260	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, South,	1,000	400	0	1,400	80,000	30	260	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity's Co.													
Trinity, North,	1,000	400	0	1,400	80,000	30	260	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, South,	1,000	400	0	1,400	80,000	30	260	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14
Trinity, South,	1,000	400	0	1,400	80,000	30	260	1,000	300	1,300	8 14	0 0	8 14

TOWN OF BOSTON.													
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
EXPENDITURE.													
Salaries, &c.	137	109	—	1,877	43,019	59	119	1,887	531	1,888	3	81	4
Street.	1,403	1,588	8	6,989	10,417	74	381	1,280	382	6,540	6	71	338
Lighting.	1,008	800	4	1,889	10,100	54	331	1,890	338	5,111	1	31	5
LOAN.													
Ards.	1,118	813	8	1,880	10,110	10	180	1,880	808	1,700	3	84	4
Longshore.	1,114	1,888	4	1,180	100,000	87	338	1,094	710	1,410	1	81	311
Donation.	1,004	1,248	3	1,080	10,000	10	380	1,013	337	1,000	1	10	3
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Travelling.	1,110	808	—	1,100	10,000	10	100	1,448	335	1,771	1	111	4
Tools.	1,004	417	3	1,080	11,000	10	114	1,000	330	1,000	1	10	4
Stores.	1,000	877	3	1,087	10,000	10	100	1,000	440	1,000	1	10	4
Office.	1,000	1,17	3	1,000	11,000	10	110	1,000	440	1,000	1	10	4
Trav.	1,000	870	1	1,000	11,000	10	110	1,000	440	1,000	1	10	4
CHURCHES.													
St. Stephen.	1,111	471	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. James.	800	800	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. Michael.	1,004	871	—	1,000	100,000	100	107	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKSHOPS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	100,000	100	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
WORKS.													
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,000	471	1,000	1	10	4
St. John.	1,711	811	3	1,000	10,000	10	100	1,00					

No. 1. Part 2.—*Report of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 29th September, 1873, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Provisions, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, &c.—continued.*

Name of Poorhouse and Union.	Number of Persons who received Relief during the Year ended 29th September, 1873.				Collective Amount of Poor Rates levied in the Workhouse during the Year.	Average Rate per Poor Person in the Workhouse during the Year.	Average Daily Number of Persons in the Workhouse during the Year.	Cost of Provisions, Provisions, and Clothing.			Average Weekly Cost per Poor Person.		
	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Night and Day and Night Lodging.	Total.				Provisions and Provisions.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and Provisions.	Clothing.	Total.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
County.													
Ballinacorney, . . .	1,368	30	0	1,398	166,374	77	284	1,000	200	1,200	0 0	0 0	0 0
Carlow, . . .	487	300	0	787	46,440	114	122	500	100	600	0 0	0 0	0 0
Galway, . . .	1,850	300	0	2,150	120,000	200	470	1,000	200	1,200	0 0	0 0	0 0
Gloucestershire, . . .	800	0	0	800	40,000	70	210	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Leamington, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Longford, . . .	0	170	0	170	46,104	57	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Mount Andrew, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Northampton, . . .	0	100	0	100	20,000	50	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Perthshire, . . .	0	70	0	70	47,000	80	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Town, . . .	1,113	434	0	1,547	80,000	50	200	1,000	200	1,200	0 0	0 0	0 0
County.													
County of Down, . . .	0	307	0	307	71,000	57	200	1,000	200	1,200	0 0	0 0	0 0
Monaghan, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sligo, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Mary.													
Ballinacorney, . . .	100	0	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ballinacorney, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ballinacorney, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Carlow, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Claremont, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Edinburgh, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Exeter, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Gloucestershire, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Leamington, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Longford, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Mount Andrew, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Northampton, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Perthshire, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Town, . . .	0	100	0	100	40,000	70	100	1,000	100	1,100	0 0	0 0	0 0

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF PROPOSALS

Waters,	54,760	8,884	147	75,284	4,271,730	50	8,588	69,008	51,297	51,290	8 8	0 0	8 8
Miscellaneous,	75,190	68,812	257	147,499	6,444,291	87	12,888	148,713	98,797	191,000	8 0	0 0	8 0
Excavations,	60,808	65,048	180	125,856	6,269,764	76	18,218	253,271	75,070	148,714	8 0	8 1	8 0
Capital stock,	40,000	8,420	134	58,420	1,264,798	56	8,300	67,000	8,290	68,410	8 1	0 0	8 1
Total Indebted,	140,758 140,758	75,058 67,150	718 718	367,058 367,058	17,180,587 17,180,587	88 88	47,844 47,844	294,987 248,781	133,257 61,294	419,282 405,110	8 1 8 0	0 0 0 0	8 1 8 0
Payments, Decrease,	4,760 —	7,000 —	— 2	67,015 —	1,264,290 —	— 12	8,400 —	67,000 —	8,400 —	68,410 —	0 1 —	— —	0 1 —

No. 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS RELIEVED in the UNION WORKHOUSES in IRELAND, during the Year ended 29th September, 1878.

Classes of Persons Relieved in the Workhouse.				No. in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1878.	No. in the Half-year ended 29th September, 1878.			
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.								
1	Adults,	{	Married Couples, { Males,	2,174	2,686			
2				Females,	2,174	2,686		
3					Other Males,	34,029	33,199	
4						Other Females,	23,106	27,202
5	{	Children under 15, of Able-bodied inmates, { Illegitimate,	7,348				8,424	
6			Other Children,	15,422			18,217	
NOT ABLE-BODIED.								
7	Adults,	{	Married Couples, { Males,	608	675			
8				Females,	608	675		
9					Other Males,	23,768	27,102	
10						Other Females,	18,566	20,581
11	{	Of Parents not able-bodied being inmates { Illegitimate,	635				718	
12			Other Children,	1,878			2,227	
13				Orphans, or other Children, relieved without Parents,	7,943		9,017	
14					LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			
15	Adult Males,				1,332	1,364		
16	Adult Females,				1,862	1,923		
17	Children under 15,			96	96			
18	Total number of Males,			61,911	65,026			
19	Do. Females,			46,406	53,099			
20	Do. Children under 15,			33,342	38,738			
21	Grand Total,			141,659	156,863			

No. 3.—CLASSIFICATION of PERSONS RELIEVED out of the WORKHOUSES in UNIONS in IRELAND, during the Year ended 29th September, 1878, including Persons relieved in Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.

Classes of Persons Relieved.			Number in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1878.	Number in the Half-year ended 29th Sept., 1878.
1	Blind Persons maintained in Asylums, . . .	{ Males, . . .	84	94
2		{ Females, . . .	149	143
3	Deaf and Dumb Persons maintained in Asylums, . . .	{ Males, . . .	233	214
4		{ Females, . . .	187	187
Total,			653	638
RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., c. 31, sec. 1.				
5	Adult Males permanently disabled by old age or infirmity, . . .		5,182	5,207
6	Families of Adult Males under { Wives,		2,543	2,605
7	heading 5,	{ Children under 15,	1,087	1,147
8	Adult Males relieved in cases of their own sickness or accident, . . .		4,411	4,312
9	Families of Adult Males under { Wives,		3,254	3,164
10	heading 8,	{ Children under 15,	9,048	8,702
11	Adult Women permanently disabled by old age or infirmity, . . .		11,486	11,694
12	Children under 15, of Women under { Legitimate,		199	211
13	heading 11,	{ Illegitimate,	23	33
14	Adult Women relieved in cases of sickness or accident, . . .		2,745	2,875
15	Children under 15, of Women under { Legitimate,		1,540	1,451
16	heading 14,	{ Illegitimate,	87	88
17	Able-bodied Widows, having two or more legitimate children dependent on them,		2,890	2,519
18	Children under 15, dependent on Widows under heading 17, . . .		8,323	8,868
19	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and { Males,		66	37
20	Idiots,	{ Females,	46	43
21		{ Children under 15,	9	10
Total,			52,380	53,756
PERSONS RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., c. 31, NOT RELIEVABLE UNDER SEC. 1.				
22	Adult Males, married or single, relieved on account of want of work,		—	—
23	Families of Adult Males under { Wives,		—	—
24	heading 22,	{ Children under 15,	—	—
25	Able-bodied { Unmarried,		—	—
26	Women, { Widows not relievable under sec. 1,		—	—
27	Children of Women under headings { Legitimate,		—	—
28	25 and 26,	{ Illegitimate,	—	—
Families Relieved without Husband or Father.				
29	Husband or Father in Gaol,	{ Wives,	—	—
30		{ Children under 15,	—	—
31	Husband or Father on service { Wives,		—	—
32	in Army or Navy,	{ Children under 15,	—	—
33	Deserted by Husband or Father, { Wives,		—	—
34		{ Children under 15,	—	—
35	Orphans and children relieved without either parent,		—	1
36	Number of persons relieved provisionally, and not included in the foregoing columns,		1,670	1,356
Total,			1,670	1,357
37	Orphans or Deserted Children out at Nurse under sec. 9 of 25 and 26 Vic., c. 31,		1,890	2,045
Grand Total,			55,940	56,160

No. 4.—SUMMARY of RETURNS from Clerks of Unions, showing for each Province, and for all Ireland, the Number of Persons admitted to the Workhouses during the Year ended 29th September, 1878, distinguishing the Number admitted in Sickness; also the Number of Births and Deaths in the Workhouses during the Year.

PROVINCES.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Work- houses during the Year.	No. of Deaths in the Work- houses during the Year.
	Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the Year.		
	Suffering under Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from acci- dental injury.	Total number admit- ted in sickness.				
ULSTER, . . .	1,797	8,899	700	10,503	44,988	55,491	490	2,784
MUNSTER, . . .	3,147	18,069	1,009	22,116	37,407	59,523	576	4,181
LEINSTER, . . .	2,376	14,846	748	17,970	38,533	56,503	639	3,644
CONNAUGHT, . .	790	3,945	315	5,050	19,697	24,747	113	1,219
TOTAL, IRELAND,	8,110	45,759	2,772	54,011	121,624	176,635	1,798	11,828

No. 5.—SUMMARY of RETURNS showing for each Province, and for all Ireland the Number of Sick Persons who received Medical Treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals, during the Year ended 29th September, 1878.

PROVINCES.	Under treatment at the commencement of the Year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in Hospitals during the Year.			
	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
ULSTER, . . .	143	2,408	80	2,631	2,611	15,880	722	19,229	2,771	18,234	815	21,890
MUNSTER, . . .	290	3,102	266	3,658	5,699	27,457	1,114	33,660	5,434	32,699	1,320	39,304
LEINSTER, . . .	159	3,543	111	3,813	3,717	24,663	697	29,077	5,676	29,638	918	34,432
CONNAUGHT, . . .	55	1,594	69	1,678	1,071	7,670	304	8,516	1,126	8,563	425	10,114
TOTAL, IRELAND,	707	14,558	466	15,729	12,494	74,517	3,010	80,021	13,900	80,601	3,478	100,730

B. Same classified as found due on Audit of the Accounts of Debits in Ireland, up to 30th September, 1878, and whether recovered or in course of Recovery from the Parties debited—continued.

Debit.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount paid or found due.	Whether paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations.—Nature of Debit found due, &c.
Debit.	31 March, 1878.	25 Aug., 1878.	£ 10 0 0	Not entered.	Debit due in Providence, discharged as Workhouse Master, but payment not entered by Magistrate.
Debit.	"	1 Nov., 1878.	£ 2 0 0	Not entered.	They'd payed to you or of a deceased or discharged.
Debit.	"	25 Jan., 1879.	£ 10 10 0	Paid.	Debit due in stock of clothing, charged to the law. Master.
Debit.	"	1 Sept., 1878.	£ 4 0 0	Paid.	Debit due in stock of provisions, charged to the law. Master.
Debit.	"	"	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	One due relief attended by Referring Officer in course of account submitted. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	"	"	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a married woman with three children. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	"	"	£ 1 0 0	Paid.	Amount paid to the Collector of Poor Rate for debt under James' Act in 1878. Discharged as Referring Officer who spent the charges.
Debit.	"	25 July, 1878.	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a healthy married woman, who had been sent to Workhouse, as an out-door relief. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	30 Sept., 1878.	1 April, 1879.	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	Discharge of relief to Referring Officer.
Debit.	31 March, 1878.	4 Sept., 1878.	£ 1 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a wife of a man who died. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	30 Sept., 1878.	2 Feb., 1879.	£ 2 0 0	In course of recovery.	One due relief already given.
Debit.	31 March, 1878.	18 July, 1878.	£ 2 0 0	Not entered.	One due relief already given. Payment not entered on explanation of Magistrate.
Debit.	"	4 July, 1878.	£ 2 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a widow without children. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	"	"	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a widow without children. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	"	"	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a widow without children. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	31 March, 1878.	18 Jan., 1879.	£ 10 0 0	Not entered.	One due relief in a widow without children. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	30 Sept., 1878.	4 March, 1879.	£ 2 0 0	Paid.	One due relief in a widow without children. Discharged as Referring Officer.
Debit.	30 Sept., 1878.	30 May, 1879.	£ 2 0 0	Not entered.	One due relief in a widow without children. Discharged as Referring Officer.

No. 6.—Statement (in pursuance of Sec. 50 of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(a continuation of Statement in Sixth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Ireland), 1878, Appendix B, No. 5).—continued.

B. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 30th September, 1873, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.—continued.

Unions.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Particulars of sums disallowed, &c.
Blackburn.	20 March, 1873.	24 Sept., 1873.	£ 1 6 s 2 0	Paid.	Disbursement in excess for law costs. Reimbursed to Clerk of Union.
Downport.	20 March, 1873.	26 Sept., 1873.	£ 10 0	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally effected. Reimbursed to Returning Officer.
Tram.	20 Sept., 1873.	14 Feb., 1875.	£ 0 0	Not recovered.	Out-door relief illegally given. Remitted by decision of Local Government Board.
"	"	"	£ 10 0	Not paid.	Illegal payment under Cattle Diseases Act. Reimbursed to Clerk.
"	"	"	£ 10 0	Not paid.	Illegal payment under Cattle Diseases Act. Reimbursed to Clerk.
Tulla.	"	8 Feb., 1875.	£ 0 0	Not recovered.	Out-door relief given without authority. The neglect having been subsequently explained, the out-door was not ordered.
Delapont.	20 March, 1874.	27 July, 1873.	£ 0 0 1	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally given. Reimbursed to Returning Officer.
Woolport.	"	4 May, 1873.	£ 0 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally given. Reimbursed to Clerk.
"	"	"	£ 0 0 0	Paid.	Illegal payment in respect of costs. Reimbursed to Returning Officer.

Tab. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1879, showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Sixth Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1878, Appendix D, No. 7.)

Date of Superannuation Granted.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Name of Endowment.	Amount Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	Terminated, Date of Termination.
8 Aug. 1871	Ardsferry	James (Charles)	Schoolmaster	38	10	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0	£ 4 0 0	1 Dec. 1871.
17 June 1870	Do	Walter (William)	River Hospital Nurse	38	10	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
20 Dec. 1870	Ardsferry	James (Charles)	Master of Workhouse	37	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	1 April, 1870
1 Sept. 1870	Ardsferry	James (Charles)	Master	36	10	Indemnity of actual and body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 June 1869	Do	Elizabeth (William)	Indemnity Nurse	36	10	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
20 July 1869	Do	Henry (William)	Schoolmaster	36	10½	Indemnity of actual	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Mar. 1869	Do	Michael (William)	Clerk	37	10	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Mar. 1870	Do	James (William)	Dispensary Medical Officer	36	10	Old age	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 April 1870	Ardsferry	Michael (William)	Dispensary Officer	36	10½	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Jan. 1870	Do	Elizabeth (William)	Master	36	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Mar. 1870	Do	James (William)	Master	36	10½	Old age and indemnity	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 July 1870	Do	James (William)	Indemnity of actual and body	36	10	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Aug. 1870	Ardsferry	Elizabeth (William)	Clerk	36	10	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Dec. 1870	Ardsferry	John (William)	Medical Officer of Dispensary	36	10½	Old age	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
1 Feb. 1870	Do	James (William)	Do.	36	10½	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 April 1870	Do	James (William)	Four Rate Collector	36	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 May 1870	Ardsferry	James (William)	Master	36	10½	Old age	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Mar. 1870	Ardsferry	James (William)	Master	36	10½	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Mar. 1870	Ardsferry	James (William)	Master of Workhouse	36	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Mar. 1870	Ardsferry	James (William)	Medical Officer of Dispensary	36	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 May 1870	Do	James (William)	Hospital Nurse	36	10½	Old age	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
1 Sept. 1870	Ardsferry	James (William)	Medical Officer of Dispensary	36	10½	Indemnity of body	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Dec. 1870	Ardsferry	James (William)	Master	36	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	
10 Dec. 1870	Do	James (William)	Master	36	10½	Do.	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 0 0	

Continued

No. 1.—Unpaid Officers' Services.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1873; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Sixth Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1873, Appendix D, No. 7).—continued.

Date of Commencement of Service.	Rank.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Public Officer.	Cause of Termination.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, Date of Termination.
20 Aug. 1873	Clerk	Edw. Clark Foreland	Register Office and Registry Department.	39	40	Old age and infirmity	£ 4 4	£ 4 4	
20 May, 1874	Do.	John Popham	Medical Officer of Workhouse	47	30	Old age and infirmity of body	£1 0 0	£0 0 0	
4 Oct. 1873	Do.	Mary Lewis	Ward in Workhouse	54	24	Old age	£0 4 0	£0 12 0	
1 Aug. 1873	Do.	William Ayle	Ward in Workhouse	41	31	Do	£0 10 0	£0 0 0	
20 Nov. 1873	Do.	Thomas Mallon	Ward	57	14 1/2	Extremity of body	£0 17 0	£0 0 0	
31 Jan. 1877	Do.	George J. Wetherby	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	44	33	Do	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	
8 Mar. 1871	Do.	Mary Raymond	Cook	55	22	Old age	£0 5 0	£0 10 0	
4 Jan. 1875	Do.	Adam Jackson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	41	32	Do	£17 10 0	£0 10 0	
10 Sept. 1873	Gravestone	Frederick Whiting	Register Office.	53	21	Extremity of body	£0 0 0	£ 0 0 0	
21 Feb. 1873	Do.	Michael McManus	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Registry Office	51	24 1/2	Old age	£0 11 0	£0 10 0	
24 May, 1871	Clerk	William C. Murphy	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary District	40	33 1/2	Extremity of body.	£0 0 0	£0 0 0	
7 July, 1874	Do.	John Worsell	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	44	28	Do	£20 0 0	£0 0 0	
4 Feb. 1873	Do.	John B. Fitzgerald	Clerk	43	4	Extremity of mind	£11 0 0	£0 0 0	
2 Sept. 1869	Single	Mary Gray	Matron	50	24 1/2	Old age and infirmity of body	£0 0 0	£0 0 0	
21 Feb. 1873	Superintendent Workhouse	Thomas Delaney	Porter of Workhouse	55	20 1/2	Do	£0 0 0	£0 0 0	
10 Nov. 1873	Do.	John W. Harrison	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	55	14	Extremity of body	£25 0 0	£0 0 0	
4 Sep. 1869	Single	Maria Buchanan	Matron	57	24 1/2	Do	£0 0 0	£0 0 0	
24 Feb. 1873	Do.	Mary Anne Webb	Single Hospital Nurse	55	20 1/2	Do	£0 0 0	£0 0 0	
10 Nov. 1873	Do.	David Morgan	Infirmary Nurse	55	21	Old age and infirmity of body	£1 10 0	£0 0 0	

18 May, 1877	Dumfries, West	Collette Coghlan	Station	40	100	Old age and infirmity of body	50 0 0	0 0 0	
18 Aug. 1877	Do.	James McMan	Method Office of Work-house and Dispensary District	104	80	Do.	140 10 0	100 0 0	
18 Mar. 1877	Dublin, North	David Gilliam	Refugee Office	14	80	Old age and infirmity	50 0 0	40 0 0	
17 April, 1877	Do.	Frederick Marshall	General District	40	12	Infirmity of mind	400 0 0	100 10 0	
18 April, 1877	Do.	Frederick G. Bailey	Method Office of the County District	50	30	Old age	120 0 0	80 0 0	
18 April, 1878	Do.	George Nicholas	Club Porter at Work-house	40	80	Do.	50 0 0	40 0 0	
18 Oct. 1879	Do.	Alexander Scott	Club Porter	70	30	Old age	80 4 10	40 0 0	
2 July, 1879	Do.	James Scott	First Master of Work-house	80	12	Infirmity of body	70 0 0	50 0 0	
18 Oct. 1879	Do.	John Jordan	Assistant Superintendent	40	10	Do.	50 10 0	40 0 0	
17 Aug. 1879	Do.	Michael Edmund	Dispensary Porter	50	10	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
18 Dec. 1880	Dublin, South	Henry Brown	Refugee Office	10	12	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	18 April, 1878.
18 Mar. 1879	Do.	James Eden	Master Tailor	40	10	Old age and infirmity	40 10 0	10 0 0	
18 Mar. 1879	Do.	John Doherty	Miner	70	10	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	18 April, 1878.
18 Mar. 1879	Do.	John Johnston	Workman	40	10 10	Old age and infirmity	10 0 0	10 10 0	
18 April, 1879	Do.	Collette Scully	Infant Schoolmistress	70	10	Old age and infirmity of body	10 0 0	40 0 0	2 Aug., 1878.
1 April, 1879	Do.	Edward M. Gray	Club Porter	40	10	Infirmity of body	10 10 0	10 0 0	
18 Sept. 1879	Do.	George Reynolds	Club	10	10 10	Do.	100 0 0	400 0 0	
18 Sept. 1879	Do.	Shannon Hall	Workman	40	10 10	Do.	10 10 0	10 0 0	
18 July, 1879	Do.	Henry Caley	Method Office of Dispensary District	10	10 10	Old age	100 0 0	40 0 0	
2 Feb. 1879	Bundick	Thomas Mear	Method Office of Dispensary District	10	10	Infirmity of body	100 0 0	40 0 0	
18 Feb. 1879	Do.	May Kelly	Curator of Dispensary	50	10	Old age	10 0 0	10 0 0	
18 Dec. 1877	Bunmahony	Patrick Gill	Deputy of Unemployed Master of Work-house	104	10	Old age	100 0 0	40 0 0	
18 June, 1877	Dungannon	William Sybil	Method Office of Dispensary District	11 10	10 10	Deafness	100 0 0	10 0 0	
18 May, 1879	Dunmurry	James Hayes	Club of Refugee Master of Work-house	40	10	Infirmity of mind and body	10 0 0	10 0 0	
1 Feb. 1879	Dunmahongin	Wm. Geo. Ryan	Method Office of Work-house Infirmary, and Method Office of Dispensary District	10	10 10 10 10	Infirmity of body	10 10 0	10 0 0	18 April, 1878.
18 Mar. 1874	Do.	Lawrence O'Reilly	Method Office of Dispensary District	70	10	Old age	100 0 0	70 10 0	
18 May, 1879	Edinburgh	Patrick O'Reilly	Method Office of Dispensary District	70	70	Old age and infirmity	100 0 0	40 10 0	
18 Aug. 1873	Do.	T. P. Edwards	Method Office	10	10	Infirmity of body	100 0 0	10 0 0	
18 Dec. 1880	Do.	E. J. M. Ramsey	Refugee Office	10	10	Do.	70 0 0	10 0 0	

(Continued)

No. 7.—*Union Officers' Statement*.—Statement of Allowances under the Superintendence Act in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1878; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Fifth Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1878, Appendix B, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Appointment or Commencement.	Name.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service in the Union Office.	Cause of Termination.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superintendence Allowance.	If terminated, Date of Termination.
24 Aug. 1871. 24 Feb. 1872.	Southwellhead Do.	Thomas Day. Richard Taylor.	Magistrate. Collector of Poor Rates.	47 72	10 27	Indisposition of body. Old age and infirmity of body.	£ 1 2 115 0 0	0 0 0 10 0 0	
25 Oct. 1870. 20 Aug. 1870.	Stannemore Do.	Marjory Evans. John Taylor.	Subaltern. Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	45 38	77 22	Indisposition of body. Do.	55 0 0 55 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
24 Feb. 1870. 10 Feb. 1870. 11 Mar. 1870. 25 Aug. 1870.	Do. Do. Do. Do.	Henry Henry. Richard Evans. John J. Davies. William Ryan.	Subaltern. Magistrate. Subaltern. Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	49 54 37 34	12½ 20 27 24	Do. Old age. Do. Indisposition of body.	50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 105 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0	
1 Dec. 1869.	Finney Do.	John R. Edgar.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	72	20	Indisposition of body.	100 0 0	10 0 0	
14 April 1870.	Do.	Ellis Crawford.	Hospital Nurse.	41	10	Do.	47 0 0	10 0 0	
25 Sept. 1870.	Galway Do.	Michael Connelley.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	44	25	Do.	54 0 0	10 0 0	
2 July, 1870.	Do.	Michael Collins.	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	38	18	Do.	50 0 0	10 0 0	
29 Oct. 1870. 20 Sept. 1871. 20 Sept. 1871.	Do. Do. Do.	Thomas Cople. Henry Conway. Thomas Rogers.	Master of Fever Hospital. Subaltern. Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	40 41 39	120 10 20	Do. Do. Do.	51 0 0 51 0 0 143 11 0	10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0	
21 Jan. 1872.	Sligo Do.	John Widdow.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70	20	Indisposition of mind.	147 0 0	10 0 0	
22 Jan. 1871.	Do.	John Gordon.	Assistant Medical Officer of Workhouse.	41	10½	Indisposition and old age.	40 0 0	10 0 0	
1 May, 1871. 7 Dec. 1871.	Do. Do.	James O'Donnell. Wm. Hugh Miller.	Fevers Hospital of Sligo. Subaltern.	30 32	24 44½	Indisposition of mind. Infirmity of mind and body.	50 10 0 50 0 0	10 0 0 10 0 0	
20 Mar. 1870. 20 Mar. 1871.	Do. Do.	Marion Beauden. James Francis.	Master. Subaltern.	70 37	104½ 10	Old age. Old age and infirmity.	0 0 0 50 0 0	0 0 0 10 0 0	

22 June, 1879	Do.	Patrick Horne	Referring Officer and San- itary Sub-Officer	45	100	Intensity of body	61	0	0	27	12	4
14 May, 1879	Do.	James H. Pickett	Do.	70	70	Intensity of mind and body	61	0	0	41	0	0
12 May, 1879	Do.	Elizabeth Williams	Fever Hospital Nurse	48	17 ¹ / ₂	Intensity of body	20	0	0	0	40	0
20 May, 1879	General	Elizabeth Hild	Fever	70	80	Do.	10	50	0	0	0	0
10 Sept. 1879	Do.	Thomas Ralph	Fever Hospital Nurse	18	12	Do.	60	0	0	10	0	0
22 April, 1879	Seclusionists	Charles Humphreys	Referring Officer and San- itary Officer	42	90	Do.	60	0	0	10	10	4
14 July, 1879	Do.	John O'Brien	Do.	40	100	Do.	60	0	0	10	0	0
1 Mar. 1879	Do.	John O'Brien	Referring Officer and Sanitary Inspector	24	84	Do.	10	10	0	10	0	0
20 May, 1879	Do.	Anthony R. O'Leary	Asylum of Dispensary District	70	70	Old age	60	0	0	20	10	4
1 Nov. 1877	Do.	Elizabeth Davidson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	30	100 ¹ / ₂	Do and Intensity	100	0	0	100	10	4
20 Aug. 1879	Do.	David Wylie	Fever Hospital	70	10 ¹ / ₂	Intensity of body	10	0	0	20	0	0
12 Sept. 1879	Do.	Elizabeth Jackson	Asylum Officer and San- itary Sub-Officer	18	71	Do.	60	0	0	10	10	4
21 June, 1879	Do.	Henry Pickett	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	40	14	Intensity of body	100	0	0	60	10	0
27 Sept. 1879	Do.	Margaret Johnson	Warden of Workhouse	30	40	Do.	10	0	0	70	0	0
17 Feb. 1879	Do.	George Jackson	Warden of Workhouse	77	12	Do.	10	0	0	10	10	0
14 Dec. 1879	Seclusionists	George A. Jones	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	47	74	Prognosis Intensity	100	0	0	10	0	0
4 April, 1879	Do.	Adeline Taylor	Do.	40	77	Intensity of body	100	0	0	10	0	0
21 May, 1879	Do.	John Davidson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	70	100	Old Age	40	10	0	10	0	0
4 Aug. 1879	Do.	George H. Mayhew	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	40	32	Do.	140	10	0	10	0	0
17 Sept. 1879	Seclusionists	George and Corporation	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Fever Hospital and Sanitary Officer	14	75 ¹ / ₂	Prognosis Intensity	100	0	0	100	0	0
8 Dec. 1879	Seclusionists	J. D. Sullivan	Referring Officer	30	80	Old age and Intensity	40	0	0	20	10	4
17 Dec. 1879	Do.	Thomas Rogers	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	71	71 ¹ / ₂	Intensity of body	100	0	0	100	0	0
10 Dec. 1879	Do.	William Landon	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	20	17	Do.	100	0	0	10	0	0
8 April, 1879	Seclusionists	Margaret Walsh	Do.	40	80	Do.	70	0	0	10	0	0
1 Feb. 1879	Seclusionists	Thomas Russell	Referring Officer	40	110	Intensity of mind and body	70	0	0	10	0	0
4 April, 1879	Do.	Elizabeth White	Do.	70	17	Intensity of body	10	0	0	10	0	0
27 Dec. 1879	Do.	Elizabeth White	Fever Hospital Nurse	40	140	Do.	10	0	0	0	10	0
17 May, 1879	Do.	Elizabeth White	Medical Officer	40	70 ¹ / ₂	Do.	10	0	0	10	0	0
17 Dec. 1879	Do.	John Landon	Fever Hospital	40	71 ¹ / ₂	Old age and Intensity of body	10	0	0	10	0	0

(Continued)

No. 7.—UNION OFFICIAL SUPERINTENDENCE.—Statement of Allowances under the Superintendence Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1873; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Sixth Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1873, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commencement of Service.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Police Officer.	Reason of Termination.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superintendence Allowance.	If terminated, Date of Termination.
28 Feb. 1873	Kilrush	John Griffin	Dispensary Medical Officer	34	18 1/2	Intervency of body	100 0 0	24 10 4	
28 Dec. 1873	Do.	Charles O'Brien	Dispensary Nurse	23	7 1/2	Do.	12 0 0	14 0 0	
1 July 1877	Kilrush	William O'Donnell	Dispensary Medical Officer	37	47	Old age	120 0 0	37 10 0	
2 June 1869	Same	Samuel J. Sealey	Refectory Officer	40	18	Intervency of body	40 0 0	10 0 0	
24 Dec. 1864	Do.	Margaret Joseph	First Medical Nurse	7 1/2	20 1/2	Old age	10 0 0	17 0 0	
12 Dec. 1873	Liskenney	William O'Brien	Master of Workhouse	45	7 1/2	Old age and intervency	30 0 0	10 10 4	
28 May, 1874	Glenties	Charles O'Brien	Porter and Agricultural	38	10 1/2	Old age	10 10 0	10 0 0	
2 Jan. 1870	Do.	William Major	Dispensary Medical Officer	40	7 1/2	Old age and intervency	144 17 0	30 10 0	
11 April, 1867	Liskenney	Patrick J. Mahoney	Porter	37	15	Intervency of mind and body	100 0 0	10 0 0	
14 Feb. 1870	Do.	James Mahoney	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	34	14	Intervency of body	100 0 0	10 10 4	28 May, 1873.
28 May, 1871	Do.	Patrick Mahoney	Refectory Officer	35	11	Old age and intervency of body	30 0 0	10 0 0	
24 July, 1873	Do.	Michael Treble	Medical Officer of Dispensary District & Workhouse	70	23	Old age	700 20 0	244 7 0	
24 Nov. 1873	Do.	John Treble	Refectory Accommodation	31	14	Intervency of body	20 0 0	10 0 0	
1 Nov. 1874	Do.	Johnston Flynn	Workhouse	30	17	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
4 Aug. 1873	Do.	John Roseberry	Ward Collector	33	34	Intervency of mind and body	100 10 0	100 0 0	
7 June, 1870	Do.	Thos. Carey	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	73	30	Old age and intervency of body	144 10 4	37 0 0	
18 April, 1873	Glenties	David O. Murray	Nurse	43	14	Intervency of mind	40 0 0	10 0 0	
25 Aug. 1870	Glenties	James Maher	Clerk	41	14 1/2	Intervency of mind and body	40 0 0	10 0 0	
12 June, 1871	Do.	Thomas Justice	Refectory Officer	42	14	Intervency of body	20 0 0	10 0 0	
4 Jan. 1874	Glenties	James O'Donnell	Refectory Officer	41	17 1/2	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
1 Feb. 1873	Liskenney	John Murray, M.D.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	37	24 1/2	Do.	400 10 0	100 10 0	
24 July, 1870	Do.	John O'Donnell	Refectory Officer	35	14	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
12 April, 1873	Liskenney	James O'Donnell	Refectory Officer	35	14	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	

10 Dec. 1878	Do.	John Taylor	Deputy Officer and Suttry Sub-Station.	47	108	Do.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
9 Jan. 1879	Assam	James Anderson	Deputy	47	107½	Old age	10 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Oct. 1879	Madras	Thomas Gidley	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	78	21	Old age	220 1 12	31 0 0	
10 Dec. 1879	Do.	Harry Powell	Deputy Surgeon	24	107½	Infirmary of body	40 0 0	30 0 0	
8 Aug. 1879	Madras	Charles Maxwell	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Deputy Officer	22	49	Old age	250 0 0	31 10 0	
4 Mar. 1879	Malwa	James P. Christie	Deputy Medical Officer	41	106	Do.	30 0 0	30 0 0	10 Jan. 1879.
11 Oct. 1878	Do.	John Adams	Deputy Medical Officer	28	106	Old age	30 0 0	30 0 0	
6 Feb. 1877	Do.	David Edwards	Do.	41	112	Infirmary of body	41 12 0	30 0 0	10 July 1878.
9 Sept. 1878	Madras	Thomas Kerr	Medical Officer of Workhouse	24	112½	Do.	300 0 0	31 10 0	
4 Aug. 1878	Do.	William Kerr	Deputy Medical Officer	28	106	Old age	30 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Dec. 1878	Madras	John W. Barry	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	22	11½	Do.	220 0 0	31 10 0	
4 Dec. 1874	Do.	William Kerr	Deputy Medical Officer	24	106	Old age and infirmary of body	30 0 0	30 0 0	
11 May. 1877	Do.	Michael Christie	Deputy Officer	41	46	Infirmary of body	30 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Oct. 1877	Madras	Harry Lewis	Deputy Surgeon	40½	79½	Do.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
14 Mar. 1877	Do.	James Christie	Deputy of Workhouse	24	71½	Old age and infirmary	5 0 0	30 0 0	
10 June 1876	Do.	David Christie	Deputy Officer	42	46½	Old age	35 0 0	30 12 0	10 July 1877.
10 Mar. 1874	Do.	Thomas Brown	Do.	40	24	Old age and infirmary	30 10 0	30 12 0	
1 July. 1874	Do.	John Lister	Medical Officer of Workhouse, and of Dispensary District, and Consulting Deputary Officer	70	44	Old age	170 0 0	107 0 0	
1 Feb. 1877	Do.	William Kerr	Deputy Officer	41	144	Infirmary of body	30 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Dec. 1874	Madras	Thomas Kerr	Deputy Officer and Suttry Sub-Station.	44	7	Do.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Aug. 1871	Madras	Patrick Macdonald	Deputy Officer	47	21	Old age	30 0 0	30 0 0	
14 Mar. 1870	Madras	John Douglas	Deputy Officer	44	21	Infirmary of body	40 0 0	30 0 0	
4 April 1874	Madras	James Kerr	Deputy	44	21½	Infirmary of body and body	30 0 0	30 0 0	
4 June 1870	Do.	Thomas P. Williams	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	71	21	Infirmary of body	220 0 0	31 1 0	
10 July 1870	Madras	John W. Williams	Deputy Officer	24	24	Do.	40 0 0	30 0 0	
4 Feb. 1870	Do.	William Kerr	Deputy Officer and Suttry Sub-Station.	44	20	Old age and infirmary of body	44 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Mar. 1870	Do.	Thomas Kerr	Deputy Officer	44	20	Infirmary of body	40 0 0	30 0 0	
10 Aug. 1871	Do.	Thomas Kerr	Deputy Officer	44	20	Old age and infirmary of body	44 0 0	30 0 0	
4 June 1877	Do.	James M. Kerr	Deputy Officer	44	14	Infirmary of body	40 0 0	30 0 0	

No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Act in force during any portion of the year ended 31st September, 1878; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Sixth Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1875, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Appointment or Commencement.	Date.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service in the Office.	Cause of Retirement.	Retired Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	Terminated, Date of Termination.
25 Jan. 1857	Maltinger	James Kellan.	Collector of Poor Rates.	30	30	Old age and infirmity of body.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
2 Sept. 1878	Do.	Mathew Russell.	Schoolmaster.	38	17	Infirmity of body.	40 10 0	20 0 0	
1 Oct. 1868	Do.	George Kellison.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	31	29	Old age.	100 0 0	40 10 0	
12 Dec. 1874	Do.	Ben-George Delaney.	R. C. Chaplain.	50	20	Do.	100 0 0	40 10 0	
14 Sept. 1875	Do.	Ben-George Delaney.	Chaplain, Irish Church, Act. 1869.	51	20½	Do.	50 0 0	25 0 0	9 Aug. 1876.
21 April, 1850	Do.	Elizabeth Conner.	Infirmary Nurse.	30	28½	Infirmity of body.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
24 May, 1870	Do.	PERCIE BARNES.	Schoolmaster.	42	15½	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
17 April, 1870	Do.	Joseph Kelly.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	40	10½	Old age.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
26 Feb. 1870	Do.	Orlando Kennedy.	Infirmary Nurse.	40	15	Infirmity of body.	20 0 0	10 0 0	27 Apr. 1875.
7 Sept. 1870	Do.	Thomas Flanagan.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	41	10	Old age.	200 0 0	100 0 0	26 June, 1875.
27 April, 1867	Do.	John Staines.	Schoolmaster.	32	11	Infirmity of body.	50 0 0	20 0 0	
27 Sept. 1878	Do.	Mary Wollins.	Schoolmaster.	48	21½	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
15 Dec. 1872	Do.	Thomas Gray.	Stoker.	47	19½	Permanent infirmity.	50 0 0	20 0 0	
18 May, 1873	Do.	James B. Gabel.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	44	10½	Do.	120 0 0	50 0 0	
18 June, 1874	Do.	O'Neil John.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	50	20	Old age and infirmity of body.	120 10 0	100 0 0	
21 Sept. 1869	Do.	Margaret Corry.	Infirmary Nurse.	30	21½	Permanent infirmity.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
20 Dec. 1871	Do.	Myra O'Brien.	Apothecary of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	32	21	Infirmity of body.	50 0 0	40 0 0	
27 Feb. 1871	Do.	Thomas Jackson.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	38	28	Old age and infirmity.	100 0 0	50 10 0	
1 Oct. 1871	Do.	James Barth.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	39	29½	Old age.	227 0 0	100 10 0	
26 May, 1871	Do.	William O'Brien.	Assistant Schoolmaster.	25	10	Infirmity of body.	10 0 0	20 0 0	

10 Sept. 1879	Do.	Thomas Randle	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	40	19	Old age	102 0 0	60 0 0	Dec. 1879.
10 Sept. 1879	Newly	Henry G. Gray	Do	40	19	Infirmary of body	60 0 0	60 0 0	
10 Oct. 1879	Do.	William Alexander Davis	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	70	40	Old age	200 0 0	160 0 0	
10 Oct. 1879	Older	John M. Allen	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	70	39	Old age	200 0 0	70 0 0	Dec. 1879.
10 Oct. 1879	Do.	Marion Smith	First District House	70	40-1/2	Infirmary of body	10 0 0	0 0 0	
4 Dec. 1879	Do.	George W. Allen	Medical	40	40	Do.	10 0 0	0 0 0	
20 Dec. 1879	Do.	Robert W. Allen	First House	40	37-1/2	Do.	10 0 0	0 0 0	
10 Oct. 1879	Do.	John Roberts	Refectory Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	40	34	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	Dec. 1879.
2 April 1879	Do.	Samuel Cunningham	Refectory Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer	40	71	Old age and infirmity of body	40 0 0	40 0 0	
2 April 1879	Do.	John W. Gray	Workhouse and Agricultural	70	60	Do.	70 0 0	60 0 0	
7 Mar. 1879	Do.	Alexander Murray Robinson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	40	33	Do.	100 0 0	60 0 0	Dec. 1879.
21 Dec. 1877	Do.	William Lloyd Love	Do	40	54-1/2	Infirmary of body	140 0 0	140 0 0	
4 Dec. 1879	Do.	Matthew Jones	Refectory Officer	40	31	Old age and infirmity of body	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10 Oct. 1877	Do.	Henry Thomas	Chief and Executive Medical Officer	40	34	Do.	110 0 0	70 0 0	Dec. 1879.
4 Dec. 1879	Do.	George C. Cook	Medical	40	31	Infirmary of mind	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10 Sept. 1879	Do.	Robert G. Thomas	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	40	34	Infirmary of body	60 0 0	60 0 0	
10 Sept. 1879	Do.	Joseph Roberts	Do	40	30	Do.	120 0 0	30 0 0	Dec. 1879.
7 Sept. 1879	Do.	Robert M. Cook	Medical Officer	40	33	Old age and infirmity	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10 Mar. 1879	Do.	Wm. M. Franklin	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	40	30	Infirmary of body	120 0 0	30 0 0	
4 July 1879	Do.	Robert Thomas	Refectory	40	30	Old age and infirmity of body	40 0 0	40 0 0	Dec. 1879.
10 Mar. 1877	Do.	Joseph Roberts	Refectory Officer	40	7	Infirmary of body	40 0 0	0 0 0	
11 Mar. 1877	Do.	Thomas Cook	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	70	34	Old age and infirmity of body	140 0 0	140 0 0	
1 Mar. 1879	Do.	John O'Connell	Refectory	40	40	Infirmary of body	10 0 0	10 0 0	Dec. 1879.
11 Mar. 1879	Do.	Thomas Cook	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	40	40	Old age	120 0 0	60 0 0	
10 May 1879	Do.	John Thomas	Medical	40	40	Infirmary	10 0 0	0 0 0	
10 May 1879	Do.	George Cook	Refectory of Workhouse	70	33	Old age	10 0 0	10 0 0	Dec. 1879.
10 May 1879	Do.	Henry Thomas	First District House	40	40-1/2	Infirmary of body	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10 Jan. 1879	Do.	Robert Thomas	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	40	34	Old age	10 0 0	10 0 0	

No. 7.—*Union Officers' Reorganisation.*—*Statements of Allowances under the Reorganisation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 30th September, 1916, showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Sixth Report under Local Government Bills (London), 1878, Appendix D, No. 7).—continued.*

Date of Commencement of Service.	Year.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Payable Service, not Union Officer.	Class of Reorganisation.	Annual Salary.	Actual Reorganisation Allowance.	If terminated, date of termination.
17 Mar. 1873	Northampton	David Denton	Medical Officer of Dispensary	41	14½	Integrity of body	200 0 0	40 0 0	30 Sept. 1877
24 Mar. 1875	Do.	John Collins	Sanitary Officer	40	14½	Do.	75 0 0	0 15 0	
27 Dec. 1877	Do.	John Collins	First Hospital Nurse	41	24	Do.	95 00 0	20 0 0	
18 Jan. 1878	Do.	John Collins	Sanitary Officer	42	24	Do.	11 00 4	0 0 0	
28 June 1878	Do.	John Collins	Sanitary Officer	43	24	Old age and integrity of body	0 0 0	0 0 0	
22 Dec. 1878	Do.	John Collins	Sanitary Officer	44	24	Integrity of body	10 0 0	20 0 0	
28 May 1879	Do.	Michael McConnell	Sanitary Officer	38	26	Old age	40 0 0	0 0 0	
1 July 1879	Do.	Thomas Shawcross	Medical Officer of Dispensary	31	25	Old age and integrity of body	111 00 0	17 10 0	
20 Oct. 1879	Do.	Edwidge Wilson	Assistant Hospital Nurse	28	24	Integrity of body	75 0 0	0 10 0	
24 Sept. 1879	Do.	John Shawcross	First Hospital Nurse	30	24	Old age and integrity of body	90 0 0	20 0 0	
18 June 1879	Do.	Edward Powell	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Consulting Sanitary Officer	32	26	Integrity of body	110 0 0	20 0 0	
1 Mar. 1879	Do.	William R. Goodwin	Medical Officer of Workhouse	31	26	Old age	105 10 0	0 0 0	
20 Sept. 1879	Northampton	John Geo. Gregory	Sanitary Officer	32	26	Old age and integrity of body	10 0 0	20 0 0	
4 Feb. 1879	Do.	John McConnell	Medical Officer of Dispensary	34	26½	Old age	111 10 0	20 0 0	
1 Oct. 1879	Do.	Charles Smith	Medical Officer of Workhouse and of Dispensary District	35	26½	Integrity of body	100 0 0	100 0 0	
18 Dec. 1879	Do.	John Gregory	Sanitary Officer	36	27	Old age	10 0 0	20 0 0	
14 Sept. 1879	Northampton	Henry Allen Walker	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	36	27½	Integrity of body	100 0 0	20 0 0	
28 July 1879	Do.	John Gregory	Sanitary Officer	36	27½	Do.	10 0 0	0 10 0	
20 July 1879	Northampton	John Gregory	Sanitary Officer	36	27½	Do.	10 0 0	0 10 0	
18 Nov. 1879	Do.	Patrick McConnell	Sanitary Officer	36	27	Old age	10 0 0	20 10 0	
18 Nov. 1879	Do.	Marjorie Fawcett	Sanitary Officer	36	27	Old age and integrity of body	10 0 0	10 0 0	

18 Feb. 1876	Thamesford	Thomas Bowley	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	55	181	Integrity of body	10	0	0	00	0	0
18 Mar. 1877	Do.	Nathaniel Peckham	Refectory Officer	56	213	Old age	40	0	0	20	0	0
21 April 1878	Do.	W. A. Thompson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	56	21	Do.	100	10	0	00	0	0
4 Nov. 1878	Thames	John F. Graham	Do.	57	224	Integrity of body	100	0	0	00	0	0
20 Jan. 1879	Do.	James McElroy	Do.	57	71	Old age	100	10	0	00	0	0
4 Feb. 1879	Do.	Michael L. Lusk	Interventory Nurse	58	196	Do.	20	0	0	20	0	0
4 June, 1879	Do.	Thomas Walsh	Matron	58	198	Integrity of body	00	0	0	00	0	0
7 April 1879	Thamesford	Thomas Bowley	Refectory Officer	58	19	Do.	70	0	0	00	0	0
24 Nov. 1879	Do.	Thomas Bowley	Refectory Officer and	58	7	Do.	00	0	0	00	0	0
14 Jan. 1880	Thamesford	James N. Moore	Refectory Officer	59	14	Old age and integrity	20	0	0	10	0	0
4 Dec. 1877	Do.	Robert Thompson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	60	21	Do.	100	0	0	00	0	0
22 Mar. 1880	Do.	Wesley Walsh	Matron	60	94	Personal Integrity	00	0	0	00	0	0
21 July, 1881	Do.	John Kelly	Matron of Workhouse	61	45	Integrity of body	100	10	0	100	0	0
22 Nov. 1881	Do.	Mary Gony	Matron Nurse	62	42	Old age	00	0	0	70	0	0
1 Mar. 1880	Do.	James McElroy	Refectory Officer	62	40	Old age and integrity of body	10	0	0	10	0	0
24 Oct. 1880	Do.	Elizabeth Smith	Do.	62	30	Integrity of body	20	0	0	10	0	0
8 Oct. 1880	Do.	John Ryan	Refectory Officer	62	40	Old age and integrity of body	00	0	0	10	0	0
27 Sept. 1880	Thames	John Ryan	Matron	63	114	Integrity of body	00	0	0	10	0	0
24 Feb. 1881	Do.	John McElroy	Refectory Officer	63	4-2	Do.	00	0	0	00	0	0
17 Sept. 1881	Thames	James Gony	Refectory Officer	63	84	Old age	10	0	0	10	0	0
18 Nov. 1881	Thamesford	John Ryan	Refectory Officer	63	30	Do.	10	0	0	10	0	0
18 April, 1881	Thamesford	Andrew Lane	Refectory Officer	64	31	Old age and integrity of body	00	0	0	00	0	0
1 Mar. 1881	Waterford	Margaret Mearns	Assistant Prison Hospital Nurse	64	20	Old age	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 June, 1881	Do.	James Barry	Refectory Officer	64	10	Integrity of body	00	0	0	00	0	0
10 Jan. 1881	Do.	James Barry	Refectory Officer	64	20	Do.	00	0	0	00	0	0
17 June, 1880	Waterford	John M. A. Wilson	Matron	64	10	Do.	00	0	0	00	0	0
10 June, 1881	Thames	William C. Jones	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	65	60	Do.	100	0	0	00	0	0
20 Aug. 1881	Do.	John Jones	Refectory Officer	65	100	Do.	00	0	0	00	0	0
12 May. 1877	Do.	Henry C. Smith	Refectory Officer	65	60	Do.	00	0	0	00	0	0

Form—The amount of Superannuation, as given in the foregoing Table, is the same when calculated as the value in place and its value as the value in place and its value as the value in place.

APPENDIX E.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNEXION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

[Note.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situated; but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population and Area of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is annexed (No. 6), showing the name of the Union in which each District is situated, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars relating to each District are to be found.]

STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties) according to the Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68 :—(since the completion of Table No. 1, Appendix E, in Sixth Annual Report of the Local Government Board.)

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each	Population: 1871.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Free Low Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers appointed by local bodies.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
COUNTY OF DOW.										
NEWRY, . . .	Newry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26th July, 1878.
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.										
MONAGHAN, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20th Sept., "
COUNTY OF TYRONE.										
DUNAGH, . . .	Glenties, . . .	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	16th May, "
OMAGH, . . .	Stranmillis, . . .	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	20th April, "
Do., . . .	Omagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	" " "
STRABANE, . . .	Raphoe, . . .	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	13th Aug., "
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.										
COUNTY OF CLARE.										
SCARRIFF, . . .	Annerly, . . .	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	30th April, 1878.
Do., . . .	Do., . . .	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	24th Sept., "
Do., . . .	Fiske, . . .	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	30th April, "
COUNTY OF CORK.										
CORK, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	16th May, "
KINALE, . . .	Kinale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6th Feb., 1878.
MACROOM, . . .	Glennmoyle, . . .	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	22nd Aug., 1878.
COUNTY OF KERRY.										
THALKE, . . .	Brown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23rd May, "
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.										
LIMERICK, . . .	Admestry, . . .	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	11th April, "
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.										
CARRICK-ON-SUE, . . .	* Carrick-on-Sue, . . .	}	-	-	-	86	1	-	-	29th Oct., "
Do., . . .	* Carrick-on-Sue, . . .									
CLONMEE, . . .	Ardfinnan, . . .									
CLONMEE, . . .	Kilteaney, . . .									
ROSCREA, . . .	Bourney, . . .	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	12th Dec., "
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.										
WATERFORD, . . .	Woodstown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8th Jan., 1879.

* These Districts are united into one to be called the Carrick-on-Sue Dispensary District. The number of the Committee of Management is 26. One Medical Officer to have charge of the District.

STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS—continued.

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electors in each.	Population: 1871.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by United Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.										
KING'S COUNTY.										
TULLAMORE.	Philipstown.	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	15th April, 1878.
Do.,	Do.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17th Sept., "
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.										
BALLYMAHON.	Abbeystead.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7th June, "
LONGFORD.	Drumlish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20th Nov., "
COUNTY OF MEATH.										
DUNSHAUGHLIN.	Garristown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10th " "
QUEEN'S COUNTY.										
DONAGHMORE.	Borris-in-Osney.	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	20th May, "
MOUNTEMLICK.	Clonsilla.	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	4th June, "
COUNTY OF WICKFORD.										
GORRY.	Canolia.	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	15th May, "
Do.,	Coolgreeny.	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	" " "
Do.,	Gorry.	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	" " "
Do.,	Killeagh and Wells.	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	" " "
COUNTY OF WICKLOW.										
BALTINGLASS.	Rathvilly.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21st Oct., "
RATHVILLY.	Danganstown.	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	22nd May, "
Do.,	Newcastle.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9th Jan., 1879.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
COUNTY OF GALWAY.										
TYNAN.	Dunmore.	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	17th April, 1878.
Do.,	Headford.	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	" " "
Do.,	Albany.	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	8th Mar., 1879.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO TABLE No. 1, APPENDIX E, OF PREVIOUS REPORT, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE UP TO THE 25th MARCH, 1879.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electors in each.	Population: 1871.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation, 25th Sept., 1878.	Number of Medical Officers authorized by United Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
ULSTER.	44	214	878	1,833,328	5,488,296	4,195,240	235	3	76
MUNSTER.	50	204	1,025	1,393,485	6,067,722	3,400,942	228	20	31
LEINSTER.	40	203	845	1,339,451	4,875,934	4,647,265	280	13	112
CONNAUGHT.	29	93	585	846,213	4,392,085	1,363,910	113	6	21
Total, Ireland.	163	710	3,444	5,412,577	20,819,947	13,607,357	896	42	244

No. 2.—FINANCIAL and REVENUE RETURNS.—Lent, in pursuance of § 20 of the Medical Charities Act (24 & 25 Vic. c. 68), of all DISPENSARY DOCTORS in the several Divisions in Ireland (arranged by PROVINCES and COUNTIES)—showing the SUMS of MONIES PAID IN each, and the EXPENSES of each DISPENSARY DISTRICT for the Year ended 30th September, 1878; with a SUMMARY for the Year ended 30th September, 1878,—of the SUMS of CASES of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded to PATIENTS at the DISPENSARY and at their own HOMES, respectively; the NUMBER of TICKETS for MEDICAL RELIEF GRANTED by the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT, under § 9 of the Act; NUMBER of CASES of VACCINATION; NUMBER of DISPENSARY LEVIES collected, of PATIENTS attended in DISPENSARIES, &c.

TABLE No. 2.

Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 inclusive, are abstracted from the sealed Orders of the Commissioners.

Columns 5 and 7 to 14 inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Clerks of Courts.

Columns 15 to 22 inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.

Column 23.—In various instances in which there does not appear in this Table as part of the Annual Expenses, the Expenses of the District is held in a house which was used for a Dispensary under the last system, or in a workhouse, or other public building, the use of which is obtained by the Guardians for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietors, rent free, or on a nominal rent.

Columns 2 and 24.—In some instances two Dispensary Districts, in different neighbouring Counties, are attached by the same Medical Officer.

Name or County.	Name of Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensary Districts in which the Medical Officer is attached.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ended 30th September, 1878.												MEDICAL RELIEF GRANTED IN YEAR ended 30th September, 1878.									
			No. of Districts in which the Medical Officer is attached.			Medical Officer's Salary.	Cost of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Drugs, &c., Bought, and sold.	Salaries.		Furniture, &c.	Travelling Expenses.	Total Expenses for each Dispensary District.	Total for all Districts.	Number of Cases treated during year.			No. of Patients cured.	No. of Patients who died.	No. of Patients who were discharged.	No. of Patients who were admitted.	No. of Patients who were re-admitted.	No. of Patients who were transferred to other Districts.	No. of Patients who were transferred to other Districts.
			1	2	3				4	5					6	7	8							
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
PROVINCE OF IRELAND. District or Name.																								
1.	1. Dublin.																							
	2. Wick.																							
	3. Down.																							
	4. Londonderry.																							
2.	5. Antrim.																							
	6. Londonderry.																							
	7. Londonderry.																							
	8. Londonderry.																							
3.	9. Londonderry.																							
	10. Londonderry.																							
	11. Londonderry.																							
	12. Londonderry.																							
4.	13. Londonderry.																							
	14. Londonderry.																							
	15. Londonderry.																							
	16. Londonderry.																							

[illegible]

Fig. 2.—DRAINAGE DISTRICTS, WITH THE EXTENT, AND AVERAGE OF RAINFALL, IN THE SEVERAL UNIONS—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

100

No. 2.—**DISBURSED MONIES, with the RECEIPTS, and AMOUNT of MONIES PAID, in the several Unions—continued.**

Name of Union.	Name of Disbursed Monies.	No. of Disbursed Monies.				Disbursed in Total, under the following, 1870.										Monies Disbursed, under the following, 1870.					
						Mutilated and Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.	Total of Mutilated.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
PAID FOR OF STATES—continued.	On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	On the Disbursement of Monies, under the following, 1870.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.

Municipalities.	1. Collection of. 2. Dispensing. 3. Officers. 4. Managers. 5. Expenses.	Children under 5 years of age.										Children 5 years of age and over.										Total.									
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Municipalities.	Children under 5 years of age.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Municipalities.	Children 5 years of age and over.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Municipalities.	Total.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Municipalities.	Total.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Municipalities.	Total.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.

Particulars of the above are given in the following table.

Particulars of the above are given in the following table.

Particulars of the above are given in the following table.

Particulars of the above are given in the following table.

[Continued.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 2.—**DISBURSEMENT REPORTS**, with the **REVENUE**, and **AMOUNT OF MONIES PAID** afforded, in the several Groups.—continued.

State or Union.	Name of Disbursement.	No. of Disbursements.	EXPENSES OF THIS GROUP—See INCREASE, 1873.												Monies Received—See INCREASE, 1873.									
			Machinery and Appliances.			Rent of Machinery and Buildings.	Fuels, Power, and Light.	Salaries.		Furnishing Expenses.		Total of all other Disbursements.	Total of all Disbursements.	Receipts of the State.			Total of all Receipts.	Total of all Receipts.	Total of all Receipts.	Total of all Receipts.	Total of all Receipts.	Total of all Receipts.		
			1872.	1873.	1874.			1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.			1873.	1874.	1872.							1873.	1874.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.																								
Disbursements.	Disbursements of the Province.	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Disbursements of the Province.	2	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Disbursements of the Province.	3	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Disbursements of the Province.	4	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Revenue.	Revenue of the Province.	5	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Revenue of the Province.	6	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Revenue of the Province.	7	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Revenue of the Province.	8	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Amount of Monies Paid.	Amount of Monies Paid.	9	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Amount of Monies Paid.	10	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Amount of Monies Paid.	11	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Amount of Monies Paid.	12	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00

FIG. 2.—DEPARTMENT DISBURSES, WITH THE RECEIPTS, AND AMOUNT OF MONIES PAID, AFFORDED, IN THE SEVERAL UNIONS—continued.

Place or Union.	Name of Department.	No. of persons in the Union.	Disbursements of Year ended the 31st December, 1875.												Monies Received, and Amount of Year ended the 31st December, 1875.							
			No. of persons in the Union.				Medical and Medical Appliances.	Food of Domestic Animals.	Fuels, Feeds, Veterinary and Farriers.	Salaries.		Transportation Expenses.		Fodder and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements for the Year ended the 31st Decr. 1875.	Receipts of the Year.			Total Receipts for the Year ended the 31st Decr. 1875.	Balance carried forward.	Total Balance for the Year ended the 31st Decr. 1875.	
			1.	2.	3.	4.				5.	6.	7.	8.			9.	10.	11.				12.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
TOWN OF LONDON.— —continued. General and Special. Total.	LONDON. General and Special. Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
Queen's County. —continued. General and Special. Total.	QUEEN'S COUNTY. General and Special. Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
Downshire. —continued. General and Special. Total.	DOWNSHIRE. General and Special. Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
Middesbury. —continued. General and Special. Total.	MIDDLESBURY. General and Special. Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	

No. 2.—DISBURSEMENT DISBURSES, with the Receipts, and Account of Medical Salaries offered, in the several Unions—continued.

Rank or Union.	Name of Disbursement.	No. of Disbursements made during the year.				Revenue or Total amount this Disbursement, 1870.										Medical Salaries offered in Year ended 31st December, 1870.									
		1.	2.	3.	4.	Total amount paid in Disbursements.		Total amount received in Disbursements.		Total amount paid in Disbursements.		Total amount received in Disbursements.		Total amount paid in Disbursements.		Total amount received in Disbursements.		Total amount paid in Disbursements.		Total amount received in Disbursements.		Total amount paid in Disbursements.		Total amount received in Disbursements.	
						5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
PROVINCE OF LONDON—continued.	General Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1870.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
DISBURSEMENTS.	General Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1870.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
ACCOUNT OF SALARIES.	General Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1870.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.

Table 2 *and Policy Factors of Expenditure Patterns*

225

Country	Region	Sector	Sub-sector	Policy	Factor	Value	Unit	Year	Source
Africa	North Africa	Manufacturing	Textiles	1	1	1000000	1000000	1980	1
						1000000	1000000	1981	
						1000000	1000000	1982	
						1000000	1000000	1983	
						1000000	1000000	1984	
						1000000	1000000	1985	
						1000000	1000000	1986	
						1000000	1000000	1987	
						1000000	1000000	1988	
						1000000	1000000	1989	
Asia	South Asia	Manufacturing	Textiles	1	1	1000000	1000000	1980	1
						1000000	1000000	1981	
						1000000	1000000	1982	
						1000000	1000000	1983	
						1000000	1000000	1984	
						1000000	1000000	1985	
						1000000	1000000	1986	
						1000000	1000000	1987	
						1000000	1000000	1988	
						1000000	1000000	1989	
Europe	Western Europe	Manufacturing	Textiles	1	1	1000000	1000000	1980	1
						1000000	1000000	1981	
						1000000	1000000	1982	
						1000000	1000000	1983	
						1000000	1000000	1984	
						1000000	1000000	1985	
						1000000	1000000	1986	
						1000000	1000000	1987	
						1000000	1000000	1988	
						1000000	1000000	1989	
Latin America	Central America	Manufacturing	Textiles	1	1	1000000	1000000	1980	1
						1000000	1000000	1981	
						1000000	1000000	1982	
						1000000	1000000	1983	
						1000000	1000000	1984	
						1000000	1000000	1985	
						1000000	1000000	1986	
						1000000	1000000	1987	
						1000000	1000000	1988	
						1000000	1000000	1989	
Middle East	North Africa	Manufacturing	Textiles	1	1	1000000	1000000	1980	1
						1000000	1000000	1981	
						1000000	1000000	1982	
						1000000	1000000	1983	
						1000000	1000000	1984	
						1000000	1000000	1985	
						1000000	1000000	1986	
						1000000	1000000	1987	
						1000000	1000000	1988	
						1000000	1000000	1989	

1. Expenditure on manufacturing. 2. Expenditure on services. 3. Expenditure on agriculture. 4. Expenditure on health. 5. Expenditure on education. 6. Expenditure on housing. 7. Expenditure on transport. 8. Expenditure on communication. 9. Expenditure on recreation. 10. Expenditure on other.

Continued

No. 3.—*Uncommon Documents, with the Expenses, and Amount of Various Bazaar offered, in the several Unions—continued.*

Name or Firm.	Place or Telephone District.	Manufacturing Plant Employees, 1917.				No. of Machines Installed.	Summary of Year from 1913 to Present, 1917.													Financial Statement of Year from 1913 to Present, 1917.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Total Employees.	Male Employees.	Female Employees.	Children Employees.		Total Production.	Total Value.	Total Cost.	Total Profit.	Total Loss.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Total Equity.	Total Income.	Total Expenses.	Total Surplus.	Total Deficit.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Total Equity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
General Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Household Appliances, Etc.	Various Locations in District	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	

Barrow,	1. Adult, 2. Young,	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
---------	---------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult, 2. Young,

Barrow,

1. Adult,

No. 2.—Discretionary Disbursements, with the Receipts, and Amount of Material Receipts afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

State or Union.	Name of Disbursement.	No. of Unions included in Report.				Disbursements made under this Disbursement, 1908.										Material Receipts furnished in 1908 under this Disbursement, 1908.							
		Total Unions.	Total Unions.	Total Unions.	Total Unions.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	In Union and Agency of persons.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.	Number of men employed in 1908.
States.	PROVISION OF COM- MUNICITY—continued. County of Washington, etc. District of Columbia, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
States.	GOVERNMENT BOND- AGE—continued. District of Columbia, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Territories.	ALBANY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

* Standard Union, Standard Disbursement Union—Union of Unions.

† Standard Union, Standard Disbursement Union—Union of Unions.

‡ Standard Union, Standard Disbursement Union—Union of Unions.

No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of previous TABLES, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Dispensary Districts formed under § 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT; showing the 1877, to 29th September, 1878:—and 3. RELIEF RETURN; showing the Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; year ended 30th September, 1878.

HEADS OF PARTICULARS in foregoing Tables.	VISITS.		NUMBERS.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.
STATISTICS OF UNIONS AND DISTRICTS:				
Population of Unions, in Provinces,—1871.	.	1,830,228	.	1,503,485
Area of Unions and Dispensary Districts, in statute acres.	.	5,483,406	.	6,607,722
Poor Law Valuation of Unions, in Provinces,—1878.	.	£4,166,340	.	£3,430,942
Number of Unions.	.	41	.	66
" Electoral Divisions.	.	879	.	1,023
" Dispensary Districts.	.	214	.	200
" Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein.	.	203	.	331
" Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts.	.	235	.	236
" Apothecaries.	.	3	.	20
" Midwives.	.	70	.	31
EXPENDITURE in Year ended 30th September, 1878:—				
Medicines and Medical Appliances.	£	0,771	£	1,492
Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	0,234	.	0,857	.
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	324	.	201	.
Salaries of Medical Officers.	24,901	.	21,718	.
" Apothecaries.	740	.	631	.
Vaccination Expenses.	2,102	.	1,076	.
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses.	2,781	.	4,820	.
Total Expenditure in year ended 30th September, 1878.	.	£30,881	.	£33,974
RELIEF RETURNS, and DUTIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 30th September, 1878:—				
Number of Cases attended on Dispensary Tickets.	116,648	.	144,908	.
" " on Visiting Tickets.	55,307	.	67,602	.
Total New Cases in the year.	.	172,010	.	202,570
Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief were cancelled in the year.	.	214	.	69
Number of Cases of Vaccination under Medical Charities Act in the year.	.	30,281	.	32,654
Number of Cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the year.	.	302	.	220
Number of Patients attended in Bridewells or Houses of Correction during the year.	.	62	.	292

STATISTICAL STATEMENT ; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and 15 Vic. c. 68 ; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation ; Number Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's Relief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee ; the Number of Cases of Number of Patients attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c. ; during the

MINUTES.		CONFATORY.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						The Unions.	The Districts Inspectors.	The Medical Officers.
£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.
1,339,451		846,813		2,186,264		32,266	7,517	6,597
4,876,934		4,802,065		9,678,999		127,730	28,917	—
£4,647,365		£1,763,810		£6,411,175		£30,181	£18,899	—
40		23		63		—	—	—
945		566		1,511		21	5	4
263		98		361		4	—	—
323		144		467		7	—	—
230		113		343		5	—	—
18		5		23		—	—	—
100		21		121		1	—	—
£		£		£		£		£
7,128		3,455		10,583		152 8	34 10	39 16
2,621		1,029		3,650		49 17	11 6	—
315		151		466		6 13	1 10	—
26,480		11,899		38,379		510 1	122 5	109 2
1,289		194		1,483		—	—	63 19
1,887		1,210		3,097		32 14	9 13	—
4,870		1,140		6,010		60 10	18 4	—
£44,029		£19,020		£63,049		£889 1	£201 5	—
160,236		55,639		215,875		2,098	671	599
68,379		17,400		85,779		1,183	268	219
238,615		73,119		311,734		4,140	939	8 8
72		110		182		—	—	—
30,102		24,608		54,710		814	185	105
490		118		608		—	—	—
35		28		63		—	—	—

No. 4.—VACCINATION:—SUMMARY of the Number of Persons VACCINATED in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number VACCINATED in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1878:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.

PROVINCES.	No. Vaccinated in Workhouses by Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total Number returned in Columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ULSTER, . . .	410	21	437	39,381	39,818	ULSTER.
MUNSTER, . . .	575	19	594	32,464	33,058	MUNSTER.
LEINSTER, . . .	904	27	1,031	36,502	37,533	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT, . . .	292	0	211	24,608	24,819	CONNAUGHT.
Total, . . .	2,187	70	2,257	133,945	135,302	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLATINA, SMALLPOX, and FEVER, reported by Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1877, 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1878.

PROVINCES.	Quarters ended		Scarlatina.	Smallpox.	Fever.
ULSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1877, . . .		253	3	628
	March 31st, 1878, . . .		138	38	757
	June 30th, 1878, . . .		134	49	642
	September 30th, 1878, . . .		280	13	657
MUNSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1877, . . .		66	1	742
	March 31st, 1878, . . .		92	3	808
	June 30th, 1878, . . .		115	0	1,220
	September 30th, 1878, . . .		103	1	1,028
LEINSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1877, . . .		243	28	530
	March 31st, 1878, . . .		108	156	659
	June 30th, 1878, . . .		133	551	816
	September 30th, 1878, . . .		180	328	660
CONNAUGHT, . . .	December 31st, 1877, . . .		63	—	200
	March 31st, 1878, . . .		55	—	300
	June 30th, 1878, . . .		77	14	550
	September 30th, 1878, . . .		44	58	438
SUMMARY.					
IRELAND, . . .	December 31st, 1877, . . .		625	33	2,139
	March 31st, 1878, . . .		391	196	2,757
	June 30th, 1878, . . .		480	590	3,530
	September 30th, 1878, . . .		712	411	2,689
	Total, . . .		2,187	1,259	10,945

NAMES of DISTRICTS.	TOWNS in which situated.	References to		NAMES of DISTRICTS.	TOWNS in which situated.	References to	
		Disputary Tables App. 2, No. 1.	Disputary Tables App. 2, No. 2.			Disputary Tables App. 2, No. 1.	Disputary Tables App. 2, No. 2.
Binghamstown.	Schmallet.	-	216	Castle Finn.	Strabane.	-	206
Blackrock and	Rathdown.	-	217	Castlegregory.	Dingle.	-	211
Blackglan.	Armagh.	-	218	Castle Island.	Trillick.	-	212
Blackwater.	North Dublin.	-	216	Castlemaine.	Trillick.	-	212
Blenharstown & Castleknock.	-	-	-	Castlemartyr.	Midleton.	-	213
Blarney.	Cork.	-	208	Castleplunket.	Castleross.	-	216
Blessington and	-	-	-	Castlepollard.	Delvin.	-	220
Ballymore.	Wex.	-	218	Castle Quarter.	Ballymenay.	-	223
Boherboy.	Kinturk.	-	219	Castleross.	Castleross.	-	223
Borris.	Carlow.	-	216	Castlerough.	Belfast.	-	217
Borris-in-Osney.	Donaghmore.	195	222	Castleshane.	Monaghan.	-	205
Borrisokane.	Borrisokane.	-	218	Castletown.	Abbeyleix.	-	222
Borrisoleigh.	Thurlos.	-	215	Castletown.	Castletown.	-	208
Bourary.	Roscrea.	194	214	Castletown.	Croom.	-	212
Boyle.	Boyle.	-	220	Castletown Geo-	Navy.	-	221
Bray and Rath- michael.	Rathdown.	-	217	gham.	Mullingar.	-	225
Bridewell.	Athlone.	-	223	Cavan.	Cavan.	-	209
Bridgetown.	Limerick.	-	213	Colbridge.	Colbridge.	-	217
Bridgetown.	Wexford.	-	221	Charleville.	Kilmallock.	-	212
Broadford.	Newcastle.	-	213	Church Hill.	Ballyshannon.	-	210
Brookway.	Wexford.	-	222	Churchhill.	Latterkeny.	-	204
Brookeborough.	Lisakea.	-	223	Cineo and Timo- hos North.	Nase.	-	218
Browns.	Trillick.	104	212	Clara.	Tullamore.	-	219
Broughshane.	Ballymena.	-	197	Claremorris.	Claremorris.	-	226
Bruff.	Kilmallock.	-	212	Clarnam.	Limerick.	-	213
Brown.	Kilmallock.	-	201	Clashmore.	Yongford.	-	211
Byanford.	Kilken.	-	220	Clashy.	Londonderry.	-	203
Bullans.	Loughrea.	-	220	Clifton.	Clifton.	-	220
Buncrana.	Inishowen.	-	200	Cligh.	Ballymena.	-	197
Bunmahon.	Kilmaethomas.	-	215	Clighan.	Strumort.	-	201
Burt.	Londonderry.	-	203	Clighera.	Clighera.	-	214
Bushmills.	Coleraine.	-	203	Cligher.	Cligher.	-	205
Batterant.	Mallow.	-	211	Clighordan.	Borrisokane.	-	213
Caher.	Caheriveen.	-	211	Clonakilly.	Clonakilly.	-	208
Caher.	Clighorn.	-	214	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Caherconlish.	Limerick.	-	213	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Caladon.	Armagh.	-	198	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Callan.	Callan.	-	216	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Camolin.	Gorey.	195	223	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Cannaway.	Macroom.	-	219	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Cappagh.	Yipparary.	-	215	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Cappagh.	Lismore.	-	215	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carbury.	Edenderry.	-	219	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Cartingford.	Dundalk.	-	221	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carlow.	Carlow.	-	216	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carnonagh.	Inishowen.	-	200	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carney.	Silgo.	-	220	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrick.	Glenties.	-	220	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrickboyne.	New Ross.	-	224	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrickfergus.	Larne.	-	197	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrickmacross.	Carrickmacross.	-	204	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrick-on-Saig.	Carrick-on-Saig.	194	213	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carriagholt.	Kilrush.	-	207	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrigaline.	Cork.	-	208	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrigaline.	Kinsale.	-	209	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrigaline.	Mohill.	-	217	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Carrigatraz.	Cork.	-	208	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Cashel.	Cashel.	-	213	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Castlebar.	Castlebar.	-	228	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Castleblinham.	Arden.	-	220	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Castleblaney.	Castleblaney.	-	220	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Castlecomer.	Castlecomer.	-	218	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Castleodry and	-	-	-	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Kiltear.	Castleodry.	-	205	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222
Castledermot.	Athy.	-	217	Clonsilla.	Mountmellick.	-	222

I continued.

NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	TOWNS in which situated.	References to		NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	TOWNS in which situated.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts' Statistical Tables, App. E, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts' Statistical Tables, App. E, No. 2.			Dispensary Districts' Statistical Tables, App. E, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts' Statistical Tables, App. E, No. 2.
Corey, . . .	Gorey, . . .	103	223	Killygordan, . . .	Stranorlar, . . .	-	201
Gort, . . .	Gort, . . .	-	206	Killybegh, . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	-	201
Gortin, . . .	Gortin, . . .	-	205	Killybegh, . . .	Parsonstown, . . .	-	210
Gowran, . . .	Kilkenney, . . .	-	210	Kilmacshemas, . . .	Kilmacshemas, . . .	-	215
Grainua, . . .	Thomastown, . . .	-	210	Kilmacshemas and Milford, . . .	Milford, . . .	-	201
Granard, . . .	Granard, . . .	-	220	Kilmakereve, . . .	Waterford, . . .	-	215
Green, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	-	215	Kilmallick, . . .	Kilmallick, . . .	-	215
Grey Abbey, . . .	Newtownards, . . .	-	202	Kilmallick, . . .	Waterford, . . .	-	215
Gurteen, . . .	Boyle, . . .	-	223	Kilmallick, . . .	Kilrush, . . .	-	207
Headford, . . .	Tham, . . .	105	227	Kilmallick, . . .	Callan, . . .	-	218
Hillsborough, . . .	Lisburn, . . .	-	198	Kilmallick, . . .	Newtownards, . . .	-	202
Hollymount, . . .	Ballinacree, . . .	-	226	Kilmallick, . . .	Mounaghan, . . .	-	205
Holmpatrick, . . .	Balrothery, . . .	-	216	Kilmallick, . . .	Cavan, . . .	-	199
Holyroos, . . .	Thurles, . . .	-	215	Kilpatrick, . . .	Cashel, . . .	-	213
Holywell, . . .	Finniskillen, . . .	-	202	Kilrea, . . .	Ballymoney, . . .	-	197
Hospital, . . .	Kilmallick, . . .	-	212	Kilrush, . . .	Kilrush, . . .	-	207
Inchigoelagh, . . .	Macroom, . . .	-	200	Kilshagham, . . .	Balrothery, . . .	-	215
Inchinnon, . . .	Bandon, . . .	-	207	Kilshagham, . . .	Malloy, . . .	-	209
Inishoge, . . .	Thomastown, . . .	-	210	Kilshagham, . . .	Clonmel, . . .	-	214
Islandeady, . . .	Trillick, . . .	-	222	Kilsear, . . .	Kells, . . .	-	221
Jamstown, . . .	Irishstown, . . .	-	203	Kilteague, . . .	Swinsford, . . .	-	219
Johnstown, . . .	Westport, . . .	-	220	Kilteague, . . .	Ballinglass, . . .	-	221
Johnstown, . . .	Cur-on-Shannon, . . .	-	227	Kilteague, . . .	Clonmel, . . .	106	214
Johnstown, . . .	Edenderry, . . .	-	219	Kilteague, . . .	Athlone, . . .	-	223
Johnstown, . . .	Urtingford, . . .	-	219	Kilteague, . . .	Ballinacree, . . .	-	225
Kantark, . . .	Kantark, . . .	-	200	Kilteague, . . .	Fernoy, . . .	-	200
Kesh, . . .	Boyle, . . .	-	220	Kilteague, . . .	Ballinacree, . . .	-	195
Keady, . . .	Armagh, . . .	-	198	Kilteague, . . .	Rathdown, . . .	-	217
Kells, . . .	Kells, . . .	-	221	Kilteague, . . .	Ballyshannon, . . .	-	190
Kenmare, . . .	Kenmare, . . .	-	211	Kilteague, . . .	Parsonstown, . . .	-	210
Kilbeggan, . . .	Tullamore, . . .	-	210	Kilteague, . . .	Kilmea, . . .	194	209
Kilbrittain, . . .	Bandon, . . .	-	207	Kilteague, . . .	Gort, . . .	-	225
Kilcatharine, . . .	Castletown, . . .	-	204	Knockadown, . . .	Lisburn, . . .	-	198
Kilcock, . . .	Colbride, . . .	-	217	Knockadown, . . .	Thomastown, . . .	-	210
Kilcooly, . . .	Urtingford, . . .	-	219	Knockadown, . . .	Killadysert, . . .	-	207
Kilcullen, . . .	Nase, . . .	-	218	Knockadown, . . .	Dunegal, . . .	-	200
Kildare, . . .	Nase, . . .	-	218	Knockadown, . . .	Larne, . . .	-	197
Kilderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	-	203	Knockadown, . . .	Ballinacree, . . .	-	225
Kildowery, . . .	Michaelstown, . . .	-	210	Knockadown, . . .	Carlow, . . .	-	216
Kilfane, . . .	Kilmeelick, . . .	-	212	Knockadown, . . .	Cur-on-Shannon, . . .	-	227
Kilgarra, . . .	Kenmare, . . .	-	211	Knockadown, . . .	Letterkenney, . . .	-	200
Kilgobbin, . . .	Trillick, . . .	-	212	Knockadown, . . .	Letterkenney, . . .	-	227
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilrush, . . .	-	207	Knockadown, . . .	Oughlins, . . .	-	200
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	201	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Swinsford, . . .	-	220	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	219	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Falls, . . .	-	207	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Ballinacree, . . .	-	225	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	226	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	227	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	228	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	229	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	230	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	231	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	232	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	233	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	234	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	235	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	236	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	237	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	238	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	239	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	240	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	241	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	242	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	243	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	244	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	245	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	246	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	247	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	248	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	249	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	250	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	251	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	252	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	253	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	254	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	255	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	256	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	257	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	258	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	259	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	260	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	261	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	262	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	263	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	264	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	265	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	266	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	267	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	268	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	269	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	270	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	271	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	272	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	273	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	274	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	275	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	276	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	277	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	278	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	279	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	280	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	281	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	282	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	283	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	284	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	285	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	286	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	287	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	288	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	289	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	290	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	291	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	292	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	293	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	294	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	295	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	296	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	297	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	298	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	299	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213
Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	-	300	Knockadown, . . .	Limerick, . . .	-	213

[continued.]

NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	UNION in which situated.	Reference to		NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	UNION in which situated.	Reference to	
		Dispensary District Statistical Tables App. 2, No. 1.	Dispensary District Statistical Tables App. 3, No. 2.			Dispensary District Statistical Tables App. 2, No. 1.	Dispensary District Statistical Tables App. 3, No. 2.
Maguire'sbridge.	Lionsden.	Page	Page	Oldcastle.	Oldcastle.	Page	Page
Malahide.	Babrothery.	-	200	Old Rose.	New Ross.	-	221
Malla.	Inishowen.	-	200	Omagh.	Omagh.	194	222
Mallow.	Mallow.	-	200	Oranmore.	Galway.	-	206
Manorcunningham.	Letterkenny.	-	201	Oughtermond.	Oughtermond.	-	207
Manorhamilton.	Manorhamilton.	-	202	Oulart.	Ennisceorthy.	-	223
Marblehill.	Armagh.	-	202	Palestowen.	Navan.	-	221
Marfield.	Cionmel.	-	214	Palmestown.	Rathkeale.	-	218
Maryborough.	Monntmelick.	-	222	Parsonstown.	South Dublin.	-	217
Maynooth.	Cellbridge.	-	217	Parsonstown.	Parsonstown.	-	218
Meigh.	Newry.	-	202	Pectigoe.	Donegal.	-	203
Midleton.	Midleton.	-	210	Philipstown.	Tallamore.	193	215
Milford.	Keatook.	-	209	Piltown.	Carriek-on-Suir.	-	213
Millicroft.	Millicroft.	-	210	Pinnah Bridge.	Cortin.	-	205
MILSTOWN.	Killarney.	-	211	Pointe Pass.	Newry.	-	202
Milthown.	Mullingar.	-	221	Pomeroy.	Cockstown.	-	205
Milton Malley.	Ennistymon.	-	207	Portadown.	Lurgan.	-	198
Mitchelstown.	Mitchelstown.	-	210	Portlerry.	Downpatrick.	-	201
Moate.	Ashlone.	-	225	Portloughness.	Ballymore.	-	197
Mobill.	Mobill.	-	227	Portloughness.	Carriek-on-Suir.	-	213
Molra.	Lurgan.	-	198	Portloughness.	Ennagh.	-	214
Mohill.	Killarney.	-	211	Portloughness.	Portloughness.	-	227
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	194	205	Portloughness.	Rathdown.	-	217
Monasterboice.	Drogheda.	-	221	Portloughness.	Cork.	-	208
Monastercavan.	Athy.	-	217	Quila.	Talle.	-	207
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	204	Rahara.	Carrickmacross.	-	204
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	221	Rahara.	Mallow.	-	200
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	203	Rahara.	Antrim.	-	196
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	203	Rahara.	Strabane.	194	206
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	203	Rahara.	Edinburgh.	-	219
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	202	Rathkeale.	Cellbridge.	-	217
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	220	Rathkeale.	Fernagh.	-	209
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	207	Rathkeale.	Donaghmore.	-	221
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	200	Rathkeale.	Rathfriland.	-	225
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	225	Rathkeale.	South Dublin.	-	217
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	221	Rathkeale.	Newry.	-	202
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	215	Rathkeale.	Carriek-on-Suir.	-	213
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	202	Rathkeale.	Rathkeale.	-	213
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	218	Rathkeale.	Milford.	-	204
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	223	Rathkeale.	South Dublin.	-	217
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	223	Rathkeale.	Nass.	-	218
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	207	Rathkeale.	Milford.	-	201
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	213	Rathkeale.	Rathkeale.	196	204
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	218	Rathkeale.	Dunshaughlin.	-	221
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	221	Rathkeale.	Dundalk.	-	221
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	214	Rathkeale.	Edenderry.	-	219
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	220	Rathkeale.	Armagh.	-	198
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	218	Rathkeale.	Dungarvan.	-	215
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	213	Rathkeale.	Clifton.	-	225
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	225	Rathkeale.	Parsonstown.	-	219
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	207	Rathkeale.	Sligo.	-	220
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	214	Rathkeale.	Ennistymon.	-	207
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	229	Rathkeale.	Nass.	-	218
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	224	Rathkeale.	Stokestown.	-	220
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	202	Rathkeale.	Roscommon.	-	220
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	208	Rathkeale.	Roscommon.	-	214
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	223	Rathkeale.	Milford.	-	201
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	204	Rathkeale.	Clonsilla.	-	228
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	199	Rathkeale.	Clonsilla.	-	204
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	204	Rathkeale.	Clonsilla.	-	201
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	205	Rathkeale.	Clonsilla.	-	215
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	221	Rathkeale.	Clonsilla.	-	217
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	-	218	Rathkeale.	Clonsilla.	-	188

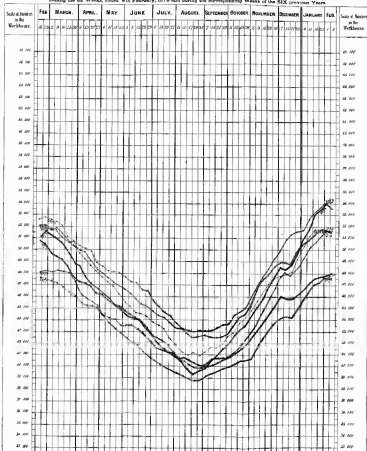
[continued]

NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situate.	Reference to		NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situate.	Reference to	
		Dispensary Districts Tables App. E, Nos. 1.	Dispensary Districts Tables App. E, Nos. 2.			Dispensary Districts Tables App. E, Nos. 1.	Dispensary Districts Tables App. E, Nos. 2.
St. Mary's, .	Drogheda, .	-	221	Termonfeckin, .	Drogheda, .	-	221
St. Mullin's, .	New Ross, .	-	224	Terryglass, .	Barrington, .	-	213
Soctetown, .	Monaghan, .	-	225	Thomastown, .	Thomastown, .	-	212
Scrably, .	Granard, .	-	226	Thurles, .	Thurles, .	-	215
Seekins, .	Dungarvan, .	-	215	Timoleague, .	Clonsilla, .	-	208
Shanagolden, .	Glin, .	-	212	Tinselt, .	Shillelagh, .	-	225
				Tipperary, .	Tipperary, .	-	215
Shercock, .	Ballisborough, .	-	100	Tiscoffin, .	Kilkenny, .	-	210
Shinrone, .	Roscrea, .	-	214	Tobercurry, .	Tobercurry, .	-	220
Silvermines, .	Monagh, .	-	206	Teoma, .	Ballymena, .	-	197
Six Mile Cross, .	Omagh, .	104	210	Toomevara, .	Nenagh, .	-	214
Skibbereen, .	Skibbereen, .	-	210	Trillick, .	Trillick, .	-	212
Skreen, .	Dromore West, .	-	220	Tramore, .	Waterford, .	-	215
Skull, .	Skull, .	-	211				
Sliceressagh, .	Macroom, .	-	209	Trim, .	Trim, .	-	222
Sligo, .	Sligo, .	-	220	Tuam, .	Tuam, .	-	227
Sneem, .	Konmare, .	-	217	Tulla, .	Tulla, .	-	207
South Clay, .	South Dublin, .	-	217	Tullagh, .	Skibbereen, .	-	216
Spiddal, .	Galway, .	-	225	Tullarnain, .	Cashel, .	-	213
				Tullamore, .	Tullamore, .	-	212
Stamullen, .	Drogheda, .	-	221				
Stewartstown, .	Cookstown, .	-	245	Tullaroan, .	Kilkenny, .	-	210
Strabane, .	Strabane, .	-	205	Tullow, .	Carlow, .	-	216
Strathally, .	Athy, .	-	217	Tullyvin, .	Cootchill, .	-	199
Stradone, .	Cavan, .	-	199	Tuaslet, .	Kennmare, .	-	211
				Turloughmore, .	Galway, .	-	225
Strangford, .	Dowpatrick, .	-	201	Tyurn, .	Armagh, .	-	198
Stranorlar, .	Stranorlar, .	-	220				
Street, .	Granard, .	-	226	Tyrrellspass, .	Mullingar, .	-	223
Strokestown, .	Strokestown, .	-	222	Ullid, .	Waterford, .	-	215
Summerhill, .	Tyber, .	-	222	Union Hall, .	Skibbereen, .	-	210
Swanlinbar, .	Bawnboy, .	-	199	Urtingford, .	Urtingford, .	-	219
				Valencia, .	Chahorelvon, .	-	211
Swinsford, .	Swinsford, .	-	220	Ventry, .	Dingle, .	-	211
Swords, .	Balrobery, .	-	216	Virginia, .	Oldcastle, .	-	221
Teghmon and Olyon, .	Wexford, .	-	224	Walshstownmore, .	East, .	-	214
Tallaght, .	South Dublin, .	-	217	Warrington, .	Lurgan, .	-	198
Tallow, .	Limerick, .	-	215	Warrenpoint, .	Nowry, .	-	202
				Waterford, .	Waterford, .	-	215
Tanderagee, .	Banbridge, .	-	201				
Tarbert, .	Glin, .	-	212	Westport, .	Westport, .	-	220
Tartaraghan, .	Lurgan, .	-	198	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	-	224
Templemarin, .	Bandon, .	-	207	Whitechurch, .	Curt, .	-	208
Templemishel, .	Youghal, .	-	211	Whitechurch, .	Dungarvan, .	-	215
Templemore, .	Thurles, .	-	215				
				Wicklow, .	Rathfrum, .	-	225
Templepatrick, .	Astrim, .	-	190	Williamstown, .	Glennanaddy, .	-	225
Templendigua, .	New Ross, .	-	224	Woodford, .	Loughrea, .	-	228
Tempe, .	Barrickillen, .	-	202	Woodstown, .	Waterford, .	194	215
Terence, .	Ballisborough, .	-	199	Youghal, .	Youghal, .	-	211

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS FROM WEEK TO WEEK IN THE
NUMBER OF WORKHOUSE INMATES IN IRELAND,

During the 66 Weeks, ended 4th February, 1879 and during the corresponding Weeks of the SIX previous Years.



DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS FROM WEEK TO WEEK IN THE

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE RECEIPT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN IRELAND,

During the 52 Weeks, ended 5th February, 1879 and during the corresponding Weeks of the SIX previous Years.

